

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAM
TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND
CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT RISK OF
RECRUITMENT BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS**



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Acronyms

ACR	Colombian Agency for Reintegration / <i>Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración</i>
AUC	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia / <i>Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia</i>
BACRIM	Emerging Criminal Gangs serving drug trafficking / <i>Bandas Criminales Emergentes</i>
CAE	Specialized Assistance Centers / <i>Centro de Atención Especializada</i>
CH&A	Children and adolescents / <i>Niños, niñas y adolescentes (NNA)</i> ¹
CHA&Y	Children, adolescents and youth / <i>Niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes (NNAJ)</i>
CHS	Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth At-Risk of Recruitment Program / <i>Programa de Atención a Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Desvinculados y Jóvenes en Riesgo de Reclutamiento (CHS)</i>
CIPRUNA	Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents / <i>Comisión Intersectorial de Prevención del Reclutamiento y Utilización de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes</i>
COMPOS	Municipal Council for Social Politics / <i>Consejos Municipales de Política Social</i>
ELN	National Liberation Army / <i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia / <i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>
GOC	Government of Colombia / <i>Gobierno Colombiano</i>
IAG	Illegal Armed Groups / <i>Grupos Armados Organizados al Margen de la Ley (GAOML)</i>
ICBF	Colombian Family Welfare Institute / <i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>
ICR	Index on Reintegration Conditions / <i>Índice de Condiciones para la Reintegración</i>
INGRUMA	Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA / <i>Centro de Capacitación Indígena INGRUMA</i>
IR	Intermediate results
MEN	National Ministry of Education / <i>Ministerio de Educación Nacional</i>
MIMA	Integrated Model for Marketing and Business Administration / <i>Modelo Integral de Mercadeo y Administración de Empresas</i>
MVRO	Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping / <i>Mapas de Vulnerabilidades, Riesgos y Oportunidades</i>
OAS	Organization of American States / <i>Organización de los Estados Americanos</i>
PGN	Attorney General's Office / <i>Procuraduría General de la Nación</i>
PPP	Productive Educational Projects / <i>Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos</i>
SAT	Early Warning System / <i>Sistema de Alertas Tempranas (SAT)</i>
SENA	National Apprenticeship System / <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>
SNBF	National System for Family Welfare / <i>Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Familiar</i>
UNAL	National University of Colombia / <i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia</i>
VIA	Index of Independent and Autonomous Living / <i>Índice de Vida Independiente y Autónoma</i>

¹ The ICBF's Assistance Program is focused on minors: children and adolescents (CH&A). Recruitment prevention activities include working with children, adolescents and youth (CHA&Y).

1. Executive Summary

The strategic objective of the Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment Program (CHS) for the period of October 2011 to September 2014 is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk. Three intermediate results (IR) have been formulated to contribute to the achievement of this objective:

- **IR 1** – The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (*Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar*, ICBF) implements policies for disengaged child soldiers
- **IR 2** – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas
- **IR 3** – Knowledge management is improved in ICBF and the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers (CIPRUNA)

This quarterly report presents the key achievements, progress and activities carried out between July 1, 2013 and September 30, 2013. It also gathers the results and goals achieved during the entire USAID fiscal year, for each intermediate result and sub-intermediate result. During this final quarter of the USAID fiscal year, efforts focused on: **a)** Advance in activities under the Work Plan for 2012-2013, with many activities completed, aimed at reaching goals in accordance with indicators, **b)** Development of the new Work Plan for 2013-2014, **c)** Conducting technical workshops for the evaluation of actions carried out in the USAID fiscal year and for the joint development of new draft work plans together with the ICBF and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.

IR 1 – Of those indigenous and afro-Colombian CH&A assisted by the program, 37 children and adolescents (13%) received differential assistance through the Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA (*Centro de Capacitación Indígena INGRUMA*). A total of 414 CH&A disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) enrolled in the ICBF's Assistance Program since the start of the USAID fiscal year (including 101 enrollments during this quarter), reaching 148% of the established target. During this quarter, the program achieved 0.55% of the target in regard to access to services for disengaged CH&A (with the target being a 5% increase over the entire fiscal year). Over the course of the entire USAID fiscal year, 100% of the target was achieved (an increase of 5%, from the baseline of 65% to 70%). This indicates that, on average, CH&A have access to 70% of services (health, formal education, vocational training, identification documents, establishing links with their families, and cultural, recreational and sports activities). However, it is important to emphasize that more work is needed in order to further increase access to services, so that CH&A can access 100% of services, and to also ensure that relevant, timely and pertinent services are provided with a differential approach (according to ethnicity, gender, life cycle, disabilities, and rural particularities).

IR 2 – During the last quarter, 30,608 CHA&Y at risk of recruitment (306% of the target) were new beneficiaries of preventative actions throughout the national territory. During the entire USAID fiscal year, 34,565 CHA&Y were beneficiaries of the program, reaching 346% of the target. It is important to note that a large portion of beneficiaries are from a single project, "Quality of life in early childhood in Chocó," carried out jointly with ICBF. This project was not reported in previously quarterly reports, as the project did not yet exist when the work plan was formulated and for this reason it was not factored into the indicators. Implementation of the project only began last quarter. However, even without including the beneficiaries from this project, the target was still achieved: 10,933 over the entire year (109% of the target). Additionally, during the USAID fiscal year, 30 draft Recruitment Prevention Plans for CH&A were developed, reaching 70% of the target, with another 13 plans in the process of development. Finally, 430 residents of target municipalities received prevention messages through various strategies developed by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with the support of CHS.

IR 3 – During the reporting period, 3 analytical bulletins were produced, 2 under the leadership of the ICBF Observatory and 1 under the leadership of the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. Over the entire USAID fiscal year, a total number of 21 bulletins were produced. Following the production of the ICBF bulletins, 2 forums were held under the leadership of the ICBF in order to disseminate and discuss of the bulletins among public officials, for an overall total of 9 forums. At the end of the USAID fiscal year, 117% of the target goal was reached (28 bulletins and forums). Regarding the transfer of the methodology for Vulnerability, Risk, and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO), steps one through four (presentation, training, follow-up, and formal hand-over) were completed. For the transfer of the Narrative Exposure Technique, carried out jointly with the National University of Colombia (*Universidad Nacional de Colombia*, UNAL), step one (presentation) was completed and planning was initiated for step two (training).

It is important to mention that progress against some of the indicators did not reach 100% of the established target under the 2012-2013 Work Plan, principally due to three circumstances:

1. The Work Plan for 2012-2013 was approved in March 2013. Even though the work plan was designed to be implemented over an entire year, CHS has worked to carry out the planned activities in the shortest possible time. Despite the best efforts of CHS, not all of the activities could be completed before the end of September 2013, although it is foreseen that some will be completed by the end of the next quarter (October to December 2013).
2. A national agricultural strike began in August that led to the suspension of business activities, as a form of protest by farmers. This caused delays in the implementation of activities in the field, particularly those being carried out within the prevention component (IR 2).
3. The peace negotiations taking place in Havana have resulted in changing dynamics and circumstances in the country. Due to this, the processes of consultation and adjustment of initiatives took more time than expected. Additional adjustments were also made in response to international requests received at the last minute, which affected the development of joint work plans and timelines.

During the reporting period, the **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan** was further developed through the following actions: **a)** Development of monitoring and evaluation activities for projects currently being implemented, in order to verify the results matrix (indicators, baselines and targets) for each of the indicators, data sources and methods of data capture; **b)** Inputting information into the MONITOR system with the aim of following up on agreed up actions and monitoring projects' technical and financial progress; **c)** Compilation and revision of weekly reports, quarterly reports, or other reports as requested; and **d)** Monthly review of advances achieved in the framework of the Performance Management Plan (PMP) and the Work Plan for 2012-2013 with each of the Managers of the CHS program responsible for project implementation.

2. Context

The peace process between the Government of Colombia, representing the State, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) has been ongoing during this last quarter of the USAID fiscal year. The primary objective of the negotiations taking place in Havana, Cuba since 2012 is to seek peace and social justice through dialogue, within the framework of six discussion points, as agreed by both parties: 1) comprehensive development, 2) political participation, 3) ceasefire and an end to the conflict, 4) drug trafficking, 5) victims rights including truth commissions, 6) implementation of the peace agreement. It is

hoped that the issue of children and armed conflict will be included within these negotiations, particularly in points 3 and 5 of the agenda, through a request for the immediate surrender of CH&A and suspension of recruitment of this population, which still continues in some regions of the country. In this case, the order of factors can alter the final result. As noted by the Secretary General of the United Nations, *the protection of children's rights is a good starting point for the negotiations, helps to build confidence and is an accurate way to achieve peace. It should not be left for the end of the process.*²

In the framework of the peace process and, specifically, the issue of children and armed conflict, the UN Security Council (UNSC) held their annual debate on CH&A and armed conflict. During this session, a Presidential Statement was approved condemning violations of international humanitarian law against CH&A in armed conflicts, and called on States to sanction the persistent perpetrators of crimes against this population. The fight against impunity and for accountability was a central theme in the discussion. In addition, reflections were made regarding actions plans, a tool contained within Resolution 1539 of 2004 and Resolution 1612 of 2006 of the UNSC, which seek dialogue with legal and illegal armed groups in order to put an end to the recruitment and utilization of CH&A. In the same vein, the Colombian Ministry of Defense stated that Colombia would look into strengthening its measures against youth recruitment in order to more strongly punish those who recruit minors for criminal activities.

Likewise, in September, the Coordinating Prosecutor for the Justice and Peace Unit (*Fiscal Coordinador de la Unidad de Justicia y Paz*) revealed that the practice of recruitment by the FARC took place in 31 departments in Colombia, and affirmed that San Andres is the only department without information or complaints. Currently, 5,075 investigations are being carried out in relation to the recruitment of CH&A. He also assured that charges are ready to be brought in 1,364 consolidated investigations, which allow us to understand how the recruitment of minors was carried out within the FARC. Finally, the District Attorney newspaper *El Espectador* explained how the Justice and Peace Unit is preparing for any eventual peace agreement with the FARC in which case transitional justice is applied, in which case charges would be brought immediately and they would be made to answer for war crime of illegal recruitment.

Despite government efforts in the search for peace, in August the Representative Prosecutor for Childhood and the Family (*Procuradora Delegada para la Infancia y la Familia*) claimed that various studies and records showed an increase in child recruitment by the FARC over the previous months. In September, *El Espectador* released a report from the District Attorney detailing how the FARC used minors to perpetrate numerous crimes and laying out FARC guidelines for enlisting children in the organization. The figures of the ICBF's Assistance Program (*Programa Especializado de Atención del ICBF*) as of September 2013 indicates the disengagement of 5,330 CH&A, including 3,187 from the FARC; 1,054 from the AUC; 805 from the ELN; 156 from BACRIM; and 128 from other IAG. The FARC is the largest recruiter of children out of all the IAG in Colombia, as confirmed by figures from the Ministry of Defense. From January to August 2013, of the 917 individuals disengaged from IAG, 217 were children and youth – 105 more than in 2012. According to the Ministry of Defense, the FARC recruitment strategy is no longer focused on universities, but on high schools, making these institutions and their students the target of IAG. The FARC has increased forced recruitment of minors in order to replace those who died in combat and demobilization from among their ranks, according to military sources and the Ombudsman's Office. The departments with the highest risk of forced recruitment, according to the Ombudsman, are

² Rubio Serrano, R. (2013). *El conflicto armado y los derechos de los niños*. Razón Pública. 18 August 2013. Available at: <http://razonpublica.com/index.php/conflicto-drogas-y-paz-temas-30/7020-el-conflicto-armado-y-los-derechos-de-los-ninos.html>

Antioquia, Antioquia, Meta, Caquetá, Nariño, Cauca, Chocó, Putumayo, Bolívar, Arauca, Norte de Santander y Tolima.³

The situation is ever more worrying concerning the different types of violence that CH&A suffer throughout the country, which become risk factors for recruitment by IAG. During September, the 88th regular meeting of the board of director's Interamerican Institute for Children and Adolescents (*Instituto Interamericano del Niño, la Niña y Adolescentes*, IIN), of the Organization of American States (OAS), met for the first time in Colombia and chose Medellín as the host city. During this session, it was revealed that the ICBF has assisted 18,100 abused CH&A who had been abused, including over 13,000 victims of sexual violence and 2,776 who had endured child labor.⁴ The Director of Protection of the ICBF also noted, in the newspaper *La Patria*, that the ICBF had initiated processed for the reestablishment of rights for 4,710 CH&A victims of sexual violence between January and August of 2013.⁵ According to figures from the National Institute of Legal Medicine (*Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal*), 2,120 complaints of child sexual abuse were filed between January and May 2013, and 43% of these children were between 10 and 14 years old. Additionally, 84% of cases of violence against CH&A occur within the home, while a recent report from the Ombudsman's Office and UNICEF revealed that 86% of recruited youth suffer some type of sexual or other abuse, which confirms the fact established by CONPES 3673 of 2010 that their own families are the primary factor in the expulsion of CH&A from their homes, thereby putting them at risk of becoming victims of recruitment, trafficking or other crimes.

Despite these issues concerning CH&A from all parts of the country, the voices of CH&A are increasing in strength. In Neiva, in the context of the 2013 National Week for Peace, CH&A from across the country met to discuss and demand their rights, make more visible the constant violations they are subjected to, and the solutions that they could support as individuals with rights. They also expressed the necessity to train themselves as citizen peacemakers and indicated that they should be taken into account in all stages of the peace negotiations and proposed solutions to put an end to the conflict. Finally, CH&A from afro-Colombian communities met in Cali to make more visible, before the African leaders of the world, the different needs of their population in the framework of the Third World Summit of Mayors and Leaders of African Descent (*Tercera Cumbre Mundial de Alcaldes y Mandatarios Afrodescendientes*) in Cali. Within this new scenario that is developing in Colombia, all Colombians that dream of a country at peace should demand an end to recruitment and other rights violations of CH&A. Armed groups, and especially the FARC since they are at the negotiating table, should advance plans together with the government to separate minors from their ranks and promote their effective reintegration and comprehensive reparations for the damages they suffered as direct victims of the armed conflict in Colombia.

Two other political and social developments that occurred during this quarter should also be noted. First, the national agricultural strike that began in August, resulting in a shutdown of business activities. This protest by farmers was initially sparked by a number of differences in the agricultural sector concerning the costs of agricultural inputs, purchase prices for the exportation of products that did not benefit the Colombian agricultural sector, and the national government prohibition on the use of Colombian seeds as mentioned in the Free Trade Agreement. Second, the 68th General Assembly of the United Nations in which Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos requested respect for Colombians' right to peace, defended the transitional justice model, a pioneering model for other countries, and finally declared that

³ www.elcolombiano.com

⁴ Valencia, J. C. (2013). *En Medellín se trazan políticas de niñez de América*. El Colombiano. 17 September 2013. Pag. 13

⁵ *La Patria* (2013). ICBF atendió 4 mil casos de niños víctimas de violencia sexual. 20 September 2013. Available at: <http://www.lapatria.com/nacional/icbf-atendio-4-mil-710-casos-de-ninos-victimas-de-violencia-sexual-43858>

Colombia is seeking an end to the conflict in accordance with its democratic traditions, and in respect of the rule of law, and is responding to its responsibilities within the international community.

3. Progress made against indicators and targets during the reporting period

The below table shows progress made against impact indicators for the strategic objective, intermediate results and sub-intermediate results, for the quarter and cumulatively for the USAID fiscal year.

Result Number	Indicator Name	Target 2013	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified	280	101	414	<p>Target achieved – Since the beginning of the USAID fiscal year, 414 disengaged CH&A were enrolled in the Program (148% of the target).</p> <p>During this quarter, 101 disengaged CH&A were newly enrolled in the ICBF's Assistance Program, including 62 boys (61.4%) and 39 girls (38.6%); 37 between 13 and 15 years old (36.6%); 52 between 16 and 17 years old (51.5%) and 12 over 17 years (11.9%).</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services	100%	0%	13%	<p>Target not achieved – In the ICBF's Assistance Program, 268 are indigenous and afro-Colombian children, and 37 of these (13%) have received tailored services at INGRUMA.</p> <p>The target was not achieved because the ICBF Victims Guidelines have not been disseminated to program operators. While a differential approach has been included within the overall Victims Guidelines, ICBF is still working (with technical support from CHS) to also include a specific differential focus within the Guidelines for ICBF's Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A. Once this is achieved, all of the program operators can begin to carry out activities with a differential focus so that complete coverage can be achieved.</p>
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies	10,000	30,608	34,565	<p>Target achieved – Over the course of the year, the program achieved 346% of the target. It is important to note that a large portion of the beneficiaries are from a single project, "Quality of life in early childhood in Chocó," carried out jointly with ICBF. The new beneficiaries from this project (23,884)</p>

					<p>are all from the last quarter. They had not been previously included as the project only began implementation during the last quarter. However, even without including the beneficiaries from this Chocó project, the target was still achieved: 10,933 over the entire year (109% of the target).</p> <p>Of the 30,608 CH&A beneficiaries in the last quarter, 15,499 were boys (50.6%), 15,109 were girls (49.3%), 10,967 were Afro-Colombian (35.8%) and 10,714 were indigenous (35.0%).</p>
	% of institutional strengthening for operations of ICBF's Assistance Program and CIPRUNA	9.2%	9.9%	9.9%	<p>Target achieved – Over the course of the year, the program achieved 108% of the target.</p>
IR 1	# of disengaged child soldiers receiving services from programs funded in whole or in part by the United States Government	280	101	414	<p>Target achieved – <i>Since the beginning of the USAID fiscal year, 414 disengaged CH&A were enrolled in the Program (148% of the target).</i></p> <p>During this quarter, a total of 101 disengaged CH&A were newly enrolled in the ICBF's Assistance Program, including 62 boys (61.4%) and 39 girls (38.6%); 7 CH&A afro-Colombian (6.9%) and 17 indigenous (16.8%); 37 between 13 and 15 years old (36.6%), 52 between 16 and 17 years old (51.5%), and 12 over 17 years (11.9%).</p>
IR 1	% of public resources financing the ICBF's Assistance Program operation	5%	2%	2%	<p>Target not achieved – Over the course of the USAID fiscal year, progress achieved was 2% (against a target of 5%). Therefore, only 40% of the target was achieved. This is due to the fact that the ICBF had to reorganize itself within the framework of the new Victims Law, which came into effect in 2012.</p>
IR 1.1	Index on incorporation of a differential approach within ICBF policy on disengaged youth	70%	16%	57.33%	<p>Target not achieved – Over the course of the year, the program achieved only 82% of the target. Due to institutional dynamics and the ongoing peace process, the priorities of ICBF shifted over the course of the year. Currently, ICBF prioritizes the design of a dissemination strategy for assistance protocols under a contingency plan in</p>

					the case of massive disengagement of CH&A victims of recruitment by IAG, which is currently being developed with technical support from CHS.
IR 1.2	% of services provided	5%	0.55%	5%	Target achieved – Over the course of the year, the program achieved 100% of the target.
IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed	70%	63%	67%	Target not achieved – Over the course of the year, the program only achieved 96% of the target. The target was to assist 70% of 8,000 targeted CH&A. During this quarter, the rights of 5,011 CH&A (63%) were guaranteed through application of the MVRO methodology. <i>Over the course of the entire fiscal year, the rights of 5,361 CH&A were guaranteed (67% of 8,000 targeted).</i>
IR 2	% of public resources financing the operations of the CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat	10%	5%	5%	Target not achieved – Over the course of the USAID fiscal year, the program achieved only 50% of the target. This is due to the fact that the Vice Presidency changed the institutional structure of the CIPRUNA Technical Secretariat and continued to request financial support.
IR 2.1	# of target municipalities implementing prevention plans	40	0	0	Target not achieved – This is because the process is not yet completed for the implementation of prevention plans. During this quarter, steps one through four were completed. To date, 30 prevention plans have been developed and more are in process, and 100% of the target will be reached upon compliance with all the steps required for the formal delivery of the plans to COMPOS and/or mayors.
IR 2.2	# of residents in target municipalities who receive prevention messages	2,000	465	465	Target not achieved – Over the course of the USAID fiscal year, the program achieved only 23% of the target. It took more time than predicted to implement the survey to measure the increase of knowledge about recruitment risks among target communities. The survey was only just initiated during the last quarter, and to date only 465 residents received prevention messages.
IR 3	# of knowledge management products used by public officials	20	4	14	Target not achieved – Over the course of the USAID fiscal year, the program achieved only 70% of the target. This is because the CIPRUNA observatory did

					not achieve its target number of publications and forums.
IR 3	% of public resources financing the operations of the Observatories of ICBF and CIPRUNA	12.5%	19.5%	19.5%	Target achieved – Over the course of the USAID fiscal year, the program achieved 156% of the target.
IR 3.1	# of models transferred to GOC institutions	2	0	0	Target not achieved – This is because all of the steps have not yet been completed for the transfer of the two methodologies. During this quarter, presentation (step one) and training (step two) for the MVRO methodology were completed, and planning was initiated for step two (training) of the post traumatic-stress model.
IR 3.2	# of analyses and forums led by GOC observatories	24	5	28	Target achieved – Over the course of the USAID fiscal year, 21 bulletins were produced and 9 forums were conducted, for a total of 28 bulletins and forums (117% of the target). During this quarter, three analytical information bulletins were produced (2 by the ICBF Observatory, and 1 by CIPRUNA's observatory), and 2 forums were held, for a total of 5 bulletins and forums.

4. Progress made towards realizing intermediate results

Strengthening the capacity of the GOC to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk

In the new results framework, three indicators were established that respond to CHS' strategic objective and that are directly related to the intermediate results defined in the Work Plan and the PMP. The following results show the progress made over this quarter and the goals reached during the USAID fiscal year for each of these indicators:

- **% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services:** In relation to progress towards incorporation of a differential approach, of the 432 disengaged CH&A that were assisted by the ICBF's Assistance Program during this quarter, 268 were girls, afro-Colombian boys and indigenous boys. Of this number, 37 CH&A (13%) were assisted by the Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA. Therefore, in relation to the target, 13% of CH&A receive tailored services within the ICBF's Assistance Program. The target was not achieved because the ICBF Victims Guidelines have not been disseminated to program operators. While a differential approach has been included within the overall Victims Guidelines, ICBF is still working (with technical support from CHS) to also include a specific differential focus within the Guidelines for ICBF's Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A. Once this is achieved, all of the program operators can begin to carry out activities with a differential focus so that complete coverage can be achieved. Therefore, given that a differential focus is not yet included in the assistance guidelines, progress made against the indicator could not be accumulated during the fiscal

year; the figures referred to above only include those disengaged CH&A assisted by INGRUMA.

- **# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies:** During July, August and September 2013, a total of 30,608 CH&Y at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention efforts carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with the support of CHS at the local level, for an overall total of 34,565 beneficiaries during the entire fiscal year. *Therefore, in relation to the target, 306% of of the target was achieved during this quarter, and 346% of the target over the course of the entire USAID fiscal year.* It is important to note that a large portion of the beneficiaries (23,884) are from a single project, "Quality of life in early childhood in Chocó," carried out jointly with ICBF. The new beneficiaries from this project are all from the last quarter. However, even without including the beneficiaries from this project, the target was still achieved (10,933 over the entire year, 109% of the target).
- **% of institutional strengthening for the operations of the ICBF's Assistance Program and CIPRUNA:** *Over the course of the USAID fiscal year, progress made amounts to 9.9% (against a target of 9.2%), achieving 108% of the target, and when added to the baseline (77.5%) progress amounts to 87.4%.*

IR 1 – ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers

During this quarter, CHS continued providing technical assistance to the ICBF for the creation, dissemination, circulation and implementation of inputs to strengthen policies for disengaged youth regarding **assistance models that use a differential approach (ethnicity and gender)**, and which promote and guarantee the reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for this population. In this regard, the following actions were carried out: **a)** Development of technical documents, policies, educational strategies and operational strategies, such as knowledge management related to policies; **b)** Mapping of actors at national and local levels with the responsibility for guaranteeing and reestablishing the rights of CH&A as well as comprehensive reparations for CH&A victims of the armed conflict; **c)** Technical support to the process of providing assistance to disengaged CH&A that enter into the process of reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations.

Progress made against the indicator: *During July, August and September 2013, a total of 101 disengaged CH&A were newly enrolled into the ICBF's Assistance Program, of which 62 were male (61.4%) and 39 were female (38.6%); 7 CH&A were afro-Colombian (6.9%) and 17 were indigenous (16.8%); 27 CH&A were 13-15 years old (36.6%), 52 were 16-17 years old (51.5%) and 18 were over 17 years old (11.9%). Regarding education levels, 56 CH&A were at primary level (55.4%); 31 at secondary level (30.7%) and 2 were taking vocational courses (2.0%), while 12 were not enrolled in school (11.9%). Since the beginning of the USAID fiscal year (September 2012), a total of 414 CH&A disengaged from illegal armed groups had enrolled in the program, reaching 148% of the target.*

IR 1.1 – ICBF assistance models incorporate a differential approach (ethnicity and gender)

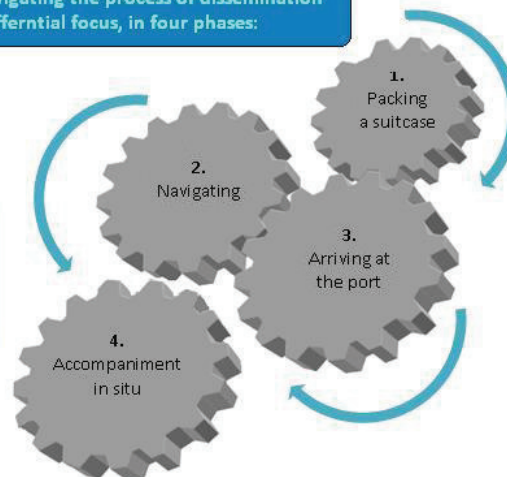
CHS, in coordination with the technical teams of the ICBF, continued progressing in the development of activities as planned under the **joint work plan** for 2013. During this reporting period, significant progress was made in the development of action plans for the incorporation of a differential focus (ethnic and gender) into the assistance provided to disengaged CH&A, through the development of the following activities during this quarter, which support sub-intermediate result 1.1:

- **Design of a plan for the dissemination of the new technical guidelines** for the ICBF's Assistance Program, intended for public officials and operators (see **Annex 3**). Together with the ICBF, CHS also developed a strategy for the inclusion of a differential approach within these technical guidelines (**Annex 4**). The strategy includes four phases: packing a suitcase, navigation, arriving at the port and accompaniment en situ (as illustrated in the figure to

Journey metaphor for navigating the process of dissemination and incorporation of a differential focus, in four phases:

Compass:
 ABC of the new guidelines with a and differential focus, and contingency protocol

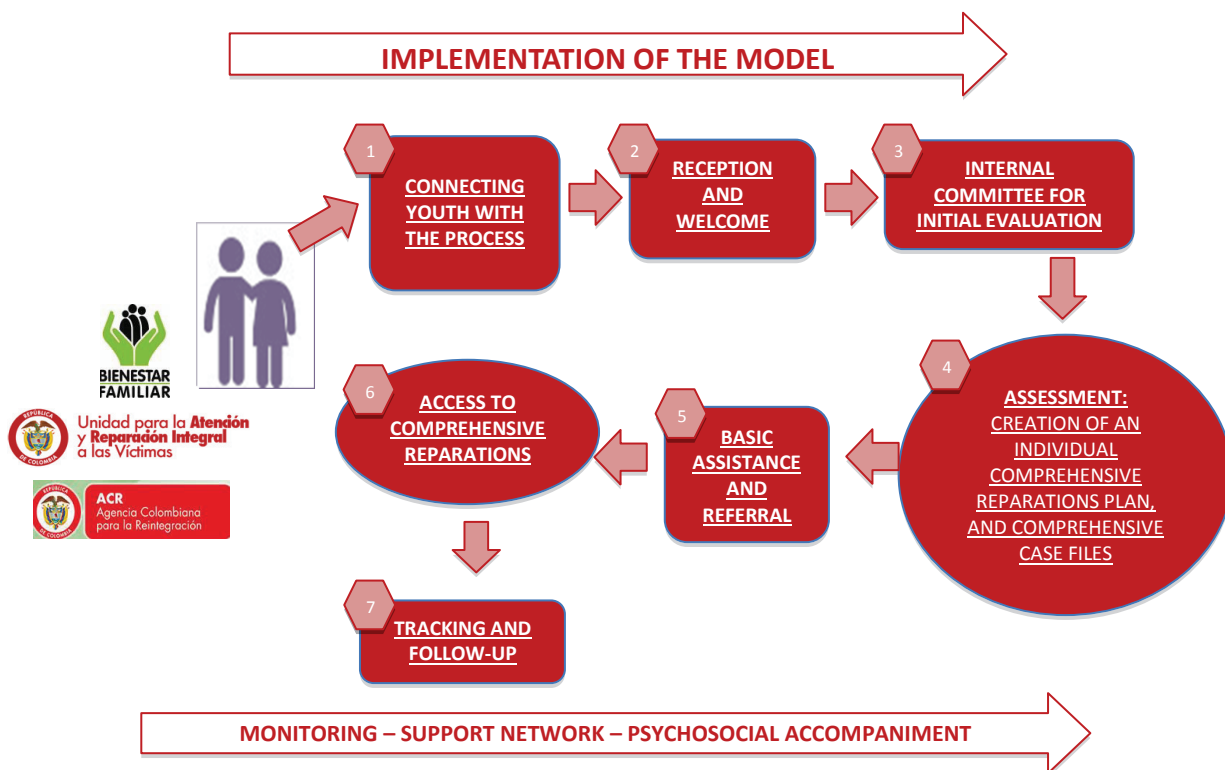
Ship's Log
 Individual tools for each operator, to initiate inclusion of a differential focus and implementation of the new guidelines



- the right). The ICBF technical team approved these two inputs. It is important to note that it was not possible to implement this dissemination strategy during the validity period of the cooperation agreement between IOM and ICBF, since there is not yet sufficient resolve within the ICBF structure in order to legitimize this approach. Given this situation, CHS will formally hand over the designed strategy so that ICBF can later take on the process of dissemination and implementation, or so that this process can be included in the new joint work plan.
- **Continued progress in review and adjustment, using a differential approach, of the Index of Conditions for Reintegration** (*Índice de Condiciones para la Reintegración*, IICR). During this quarter, adaptation of the Index was carried out by designing an Index of Independent and Autonomous Life (*Índice de Vida Independiente y Autónoma*, VIA). However, during the quarter, the ICBF requested that the Index be further adjusted through an identification of the achievements that should be met by CH&A in cases in which, as a result of the armed conflict, they have also been the victims of sexual violence and illegal recruitment. This need for this further adjustment arises from the process of reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations. The ICBF requested that this identification process be carried out together with the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory. This final adjustment will complete the tool for measuring progress in the process of reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for CH&A.
 - **Design and validation of the “training of trainers” strategy**, in the context of the institutional strengthening of the ICBF, through the following activities: **a)** Revision and analysis of the documents that will go into the strategy’s tool box, which were developed in previous periods with the support of USAID and other partners, **b)** Development of a draft document laying out the methodological and educational strategy, which constitutes the strategy’s educational guide (see **Annex 5**). This guide will be established as an element to strengthen future tools that will be developed to facilitate the implementation of an ICBF technical assistance model, as well as to strengthen the guidelines for assistance to CH&A for each victimizing act.
 - **Approval for publication of the Integrated Model for Psychosocial Assistance** (*Modelo Integrado de Atención Psicosocial*, MIAP) for CH&A victims of the armed conflict according to the impacts of the victimizing acts and with a differential approach, carried out in previous quarters as part of the strengthening of the ICBF. Publication will be carried out with funding from the Directorate for

Protection (*Dirección de Protección*), and with the support of USAID given recognition in the publication, which reaffirms the incorporation of the Complementary Strategy into the processes of comprehensive assistance for CH&A victims of the armed conflict that the ICBF carried out. Over 200 public officials participated in the construction of the MIAP, and training was subsequently conducted for another 191 public officials.

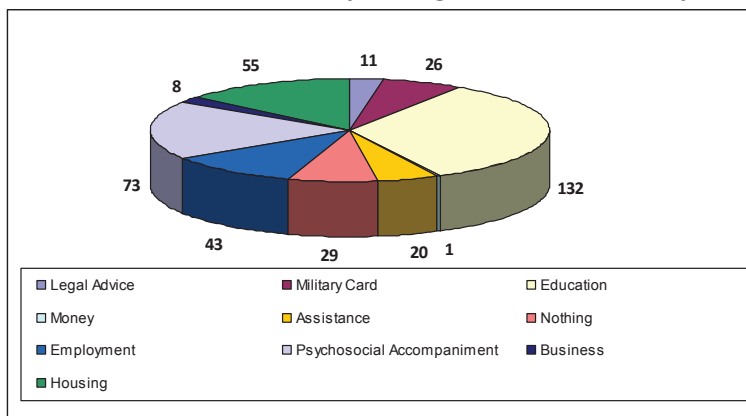
- **Compilation of the inputs to go into final report of the research study:** *The armed conflict among children and adolescents: research on the consequences, impacts, emotional effects, and psychosocial damage in the Colombian context.* (See **Annex 6.**) This research study achieved the following: **a)** Identification of 2,090 CH&A, both victims and non-victims (control group); **b)** Application of 93% of psychosocial and qualitative tests, of the total sample, and researchers established that this sample size is significant in order to ensure proper data analysis; **c)** Creation of four protocols for psychosocial assistance for different victimizing acts, a significant achievement based on evidence from the emotional impacts of each victimizing act identified in the research and that are currently undergoing a validation process with the Support Units and Mobile Units of the ICBF.
- **Release of the final report for the following research study, carried out jointly by the ICBF and Mercy Corps:** *Individual, familiar, social, communal and institutional characteristics associated with the disengagement and reintegration of young and adolescent women that had belonged to illegal armed groups.* (See **Annex 7.**) This report contains recommendations at the individual, collective and institutional levels for the transitional and reintegration process with a gender focus, as well as an analysis of the results during three phases: before joining illegal armed groups (IAG), during the time with the IAG, and after disengagement from the IAG. This study was carried out through the participation of 81 disengaged girls, young women and adult women with the ICBF and the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (*Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración*, ACR). In the next quarter, a ceremony will be held to formally handover of the final report to the ICBF and the ACR and to disseminate and acquaint people with the main results of the studies.
- **Dissemination of a psychosocial assistance model with a differential approach based on the cultural perspective of the Misak indigenous group.** (See *Section 5 for additional details.*)
- **Progress made in the design of a dissemination strategy for the *Assistance protocol under the contingency plan for a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of recruitment by IAG*,** in the event of a possible peace agreement with the FARC, as well as progress in the creation of an annex for the guidelines for the ICBF's Assistance Program that includes a differential approach and a related dissemination strategy.
- **Continued implementation of activities as part of the institutional strengthening of the ICBF, through the pilot Youth Center** (Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict). The assistance process has been established as follows:



As for the pilot Youth Center, progress achieved under this sub-intermediate result during this quarter includes:

- **Comprehensive case files established** for 236 youth for the identification of each individual path to achieving reparations, and these youth have received guidance on legal counsel, military ID, housing and psychosocial support. Of these youth, 50% received guidance on work and education issues, which are the major interests among youth likely given their connection to income generation.
- The following graph shows the interests expressed by youth:

Number of Youth Expressing Interest in Each Topic



- **Dissemination and hand over of the guide for the incorporation of a psychosocial approach within the model of assistance, support and reparations for victims.** This tool (see *Annex 9*) provides guidance to psychosocial teams in carrying out psychosocial support, taking into account the differing emotional affects of each victimizing act and in relation to each of the reparations measures established in the Victims Law.
- **Implementation of the first psychosocial training exercise.** Jointly carried out by the Youth Center team, IOM and the Victims Unit, the aim of this exercise was to identify best practices and measures for improving assistance provided to youth as part of the guidance included in milestone two (related to the dissemination and incorporation of the technical guidelines with a differential approach).
- **Provision of income generation support to youth.** 43 youth requested assistance in obtaining employment and of these 37 were enrolled and prioritized in the National Employment Agency (*Agencia Nacional de Empleo*) of the Family Compensation Fund (*Caja de Compensación Familiar*, CAFAM) in partnership with the Ministry of Labor, the supermarket Éxito y companies affiliated with CAFAM. Another 10 youth were employed under the agreement established with the Institute for Economic Solidarity of the District (*Instituto para la Economía Solidaria del Distrito*, IPES) and 8 received guidance in starting up their own business.
- **Growth of a referral network for job placements and other services,** augmented by various offers made available by the Victims Units and through the partnerships that CAFAM has with different entities such as the National Savings Fund (*El Fondo Nacional del Ahorro*), Banco Davivienda, Banco Agrario, the Ministry of Defense, and the National Apprenticeship Service (*Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje*, SENA). In order to gain more knowledge of public institutions and national culture, youth went on a field trip to the center of Bogota where they were introduced to administrative and government offices, enjoyed typical Bogota cuisine, and were introduced to the geographic layout of the city.
- **Identification of new efforts for youth referrals and reception.** Examples include establishment of the Plan for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations (*Plan de Atención y Reparación Integral*, PARI) within the youth center itself, rather than at Victims Unit assistance points; sharing expanded databases with nearby municipalities; bringing together, for the first time, youth under 18 years old and victims; delivery of the check that is part of the administrative reparations process.

Progress made against the indicator: *Progress made during the quarter was 16%, and 57.33% over the course of the entire fiscal year, against a target of 70%. Therefore, over the course of the year, the program achieved only 82% of the target. The progress achieved under this indicator is related to the achievement of the following milestones: 1) Strategic planning for the incorporation of a differential approach (progress was 29% against a target of 35%); 2) Dissemination, sharing, and appropriation of the technical guidelines with a differential focus (progress of 18% against a target of 45%); and 3) Assistance provided to disengaged CH&A at the local level, with a differential focus (no progress made). The lack of progress is due to the shifting priorities of ICBF given institutional dynamics and the context of the ongoing peace processes. Currently, ICBF priorities are focused on the design of a dissemination strategy for contingency assistance protocols in the case of the disengagement of a massive number of CH&A victims of recruitment by IAG. This strategy is being developed with the support of CHS, and progress will be reported in the following quarterly report (for the period of October to December 2013).*

Additionally, activities that had been under development since the establishment of the *joint ICBF-CHS work plan for 2012* were completed during this period:

- Under the project entitled *Support for the design and implementation of comprehensive reparations measures for child, adolescent, and youth victims considered in Law 1448 of 2011*, developed by the strategic partner Fundación Social with the support of CHS, the following were produced:
 - a) Training process on the Reparations Guide (*Guía Reparación*) for 51 officials from technical teams of operators of the ICBF's Assistance Program and teams of family defenders, as well as 79 disengaged CH&A,
 - b) Document compiling the project's findings, reflections and recommendations (see **Annex 10**),
 - c) Conceptual and methodological framework with recommendations for the transition from the ICBF to the ACR and/or the Victims Unit, which will serve as an input for the Assistance Center for Youth Victims (see **Annex 11**), and
 - d) Toolbox compiled with the participation of CH&Y victims, ICBF technical teams and Family Defenders (see **Annex 12**). Individual and group activities were carried out in Bogotá, Cali, Manizales, Medellín, Riosucio, Villavicencio, Bucaramanga, Armenia, Santander de Quilichao, Recetor and Yopal. The modules within this toolbox are intended to promote understanding and redefinition of the past for CH&A, in order to transform the effects generated by violence, and in order to better prepare them for their present and their future, with a life plan framed by human rights and the exercise of citizenship.
- Together with strategic partners (ICBF, Viva la Ciudadanía and UNICEF), CHS designed and validated an educational strategy for the implementation of public policies of reconciliation in favor of CH&A for the promotion of a culture of peaceful coexistence, including carrying out reconciliation strategies proposed by the CH&A themselves, as well as the promotion of strategies that use arts, sports and diverse cultural expressions to promote reconciliation (see **Annex 13**). The process involved the participation of 833 people: 54 teachers, 204 officials, 183 CH&A, 392 community members. As a result, a document was produced establishing the roadmap for implementation of a National Reconciliation Policy (*Política Nacional de Reconciliación*) (see **Annex 14**). Seven educational guides were designed for working on reconciliation policies in favor of CH&A, and disseminated in the pilot Youth Center and the Victims Unit in order to solicit feedback (see **Annex 15**). A training and implementation strategy is currently being developed, together with strategic partners.

IR 1.2: ICBF coordinates inter-institutional assistance at the local level

The project entitled *Strengthening the agencies of the National System for Family Welfare (Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Familiar, SNBF) for the provision of assistance services to disengaged children and adolescents* has attempted to collect, understand, organize and follow up on the actions required in order to improve visibility of the reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for CH&A victims from a perspective with a differential approach and with respect for diversity, both at national and local levels. Using a strategy of mapping and training actors, this strategy is intended to become a point of reference so that all CH&A victims have timely, relevant and quality access to services and to rights. The principal results of this project are as follows:

- Participation in the Victims Unit project with the aim of bringing together the various systems and entities of the National System for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Victims (*Sistema Nacional de Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas, SNARIV*) and SNBF.

- Mapping of key actors for the guarantee and reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for disengaged CH&A and other victims of the armed conflict, actors which are responsible for the access to and quality of services, as well as identification of tensions between what is established in the regulations and the local reality of implementation (see **Annex 16**).
- Mapping of the actors supplying services and access to services (health, formal education, informal education, identity documents, establishing links with families, culture and sports) for disengaged CH&A at a national level.
- Training methodology on the mapping of key actors, to provide support to local entities in order to strengthen public policies for assistance to CH&A victims through the implementation of established plans for regulations that guarantee and reestablish rights and provide comprehensive reparations to CH&A victims (see **Annex 17**).
- Coordination of actions between the ICBF and prosecutors responsible for bringing cases, in the context of the sentence of the Court of Justice and Peace, of the Superior Court of Bogota. The sentence called on the Attorney General, the Attorney General's Office, the Ombudsman's Office and ICBF to implement actions leading to identification, analysis and psychosocial evaluation of CH&A disengaged from illegal armed groups, in order to ensure comprehensive reparations. Through this coordination of actions, it was possible to develop the required products. However, given the specificity of the products, it was difficult to identify a strategic partner, which resulted in a delay in the process. It is hoped that this will be completed by the end of December.

Based on the information that the operators provided to ICBF through the RUI, and based also on the analysis carried out by CHS, it can be concluded that the 432 CH&A that were assisted this quarter through all methods received, on average, the following services: 426 health, 368 formal education, 233 vocational training, 414 identification, 334 links established with family members, and 217 cultural, recreational and sports activities. On average, 65 girls and 152 boys accessed these services; 37 were 13-15 years old, 106 were 16-17 years old, and 74 were 18 years old or older.

Progress made against the indicator: *Over the course of the fiscal year, 100% of the target was achieved under the indicator (access to services offered to disengaged CH&A by the ICBF's Assistance Program). The target was to achieve 5% progress. During this quarter, 0.55% of the target was achieved, and over the course of the year 5% progress was achieved. Therefore, 100% of the target was achieved. When added to the baseline (65%) the total progress achieved was 70%. Despite the fact the target was reached, however, it is important to point out that further work is needed so that CH&A gain access to 100% of services, and so that CH&A can access services that are pertinent, opportune, of high quality and incorporate a differential approach.*

IR 2 GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas

Progress during the quarter consisted in the further strengthening of the Policy for the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents by illegal armed groups. CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with the support of CHS, carried out planning exercises, trainings and interinstitutional participation with government institutions at various levels (national, regional, local) in order to improve the implementation of prevention policies, which has contributed to the diminishment and gradual disappearance of the recruitment and use of CH&A. Activities during the USAID fiscal year were concentrated in the 43 municipalities targeted by CIPRUNA as high risk areas for recruitment and use of CH&A by IAG, and included the following:

- Support to implementation of actions as laid out in the Operational and Procedural Guide, which

provides guidance for work carried out at the local-level;

- Support to implementation of local plans for prevention of recruitment in target municipalities;
- Assistance to CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat in developing actions to guarantee rights of CH&A in vulnerable situations, specifically those at risk of recruitment and use by IAG; and
- Development of activities, with the various institutions that make up CIPRUNA, in order to sensitize and mobilize citizens for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents.

Progress made against the indicator: *Over the course of the year, the program achieved 96% of the target. The target was to assist 70% of 8,000 targeted CH&A. During this quarter, 5,011 CH&A (63%) participated in the MVRO methodology with the aim of guaranteeing their rights. Over the course of the entire fiscal year, the rights of 5,361 CH&A were verified, and a process of referrals was carried out for the guarantee of these rights (67% of the 8,000 targeted CH&A).*

IR 2.1 Local authorities in high risk areas implement prevention plans

During this USAID fiscal year, an identification and review of both the Policy for Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents (CONPES 3673 of 2010) and local-level development plans was carried out by CIPRUNA, with the support of CHS. As a result, it was discovered that while 100% of local development plans had integrated childhood and adolescence issues, only 40% addressed the prevention of recruitment and use of CH&A with an appropriate importance given to the issue (relative to the provisions laid out in the Code of Childhood and Adolescence, Law 1098 of 2006). CHS efforts have therefore centered on supporting CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat in the implementation and consolidation of the Policy for Prevention of the Recruitment throughout the national territory, through the formulation of local-level plans for the prevention of recruitment.

One of the most important achievements during this fiscal year was the coordination of actions among 43 local leaders, who have committed and empowered to lead the process of implementing the national recruitment prevention policy at the local level. Additionally, important work was carried out jointly with the city hall technical teams and with other institutions that address issues of childhood and adolescence, which facilitated fieldwork. These local-level efforts are being carried out with the partner institutions (Corporación Vínculos, Fundación Work Coach Colombia, Fundación Proinco, Fundación Angel de mi Guarda, Empresas Públicas de Medellín, CECIDIC, Fundación Paz y Bien, and Comfenalco) and with the participation of local families, CH&A, and institutions.

CHS has identified **five steps** to be taken in order to implement local prevention plans. Efforts during this quarter focused on completing step 1, which was initiated in the previous quarter, as well as initiating and completing steps 2 through 4:

1. **Dissemination and sharing of the work plan** (activities and timetable) for the creation and implementation of prevention plans among local communities and institutions in the 43 target municipalities. Institutions, families, and CH&A were also selected, targeted and convened, and commitments



and agreements were established for the execution of activities.

2. **Application of MVRO methodology and carrying out mapping of institutions, families and CH&A** in the 43 municipalities, as a first step in the creation of prevention plans. During this quarter, 250 workshops were carried out in 43 educational institutions (in departments Arauca, Bolivar, Cauca, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca), with the participation of 5,011 CH&Y, 1,300 families and 182 public officials.
3. **Organization and structuring the results of the mapping**, and preparation of preliminary documents laying out the results, carried out by the operators with technical support of CHS.
4. **In 30 of the 43 target municipalities, inputs have been gathered to be used for the creation of prevention plans (currently being developed)**, in coordination with each City Hall, which include plans of action for decreasing risk factors for recruitment and use of CH&Y. From 2014, these plans will become tools for planning preventative actions for both the public sector and for civil society. These efforts also helped to link local-level recruitment prevention plans with local and regional development plans, thereby establishing a foundation for the development of a national recruitment prevention policy for 2013-2014.

Throughout this process of **implementation of prevention plans**, significant progress was achieved during this period:

- **Continued advances in the verification of the rights of CH&A in each target municipality through the application of the form established for this purpose**, with the aim of establishing how and in what way rights are guaranteed (education, health, identity, recreation, participation, early childhood development, and connections with family). This process has promoted the recognition of children's rights and has enabled an evaluation of the institutional supply of services and access routes to services through the national territory.
- **Technical assistance to the Municipal Council for Social Politics** (*Consejos Municipales de Política Social*, COMPOS) **in the development of recruitment prevention plans** in Riohacha and Dibulla (Guajira); Ciénaga and Aracataca (Magdalena); Ipiales, Ricaurte and Policarpa (Nariño); and Puerto Guzmán and Puerto Caicedo (Putumayo).
- **Technical accompaniment to local governments** (in Antioquia, Arauca, Meta, Nariño and Valle) **for the strengthening of interagency committees for recruitment prevention and the creation of joint work plans**. In Nariño, national revenue from royalties (from companies that extract natural resources) will be invested into initiatives to support issues of prevention and protection. In Arauca, support was provided for the design of a prevention strategy, program and projects. In the 12 municipalities of Antioquia, CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat developed a departmental prevention policy (*Prevenir es Mejor*) with the support of CHEMONICS, the Consolidation Unit (*Unidad de Consolidación*) and CHS.
- **Establishment of interinstitutional partnerships with the public sector** (ICBF, Attorney General's Office, Ombudsman's Office, Victims Unit and the Ministry of Education) **as well as with the private sector and civil society** in order to address issues of prevention of recruitment and use of CH&Y and the protection of rights, for which these institutions are jointly responsible.
- **Strengthening of support networks, youth organizations and the participation of youth in politics** at the local level through: a) Implementation of MVRO methodologies, b) Application of the format for the verification of rights, c) Promotion of public policies through coordinating the supply of services, d) Targeting of areas in which to implement the three measures for the prevention of recruitment (early prevention, urgent prevention, and immediate protection, as established under CONPES 3673 of 2010), and e) Prioritizing youth initiatives.

During this quarter, it was decided that the Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA, located in the municipality of Riosucio (Caldas) would conduct the **first National Indigenous Forum** (*Foro Nacional Indígena*), to take place on November 26-28. (See Section 5 for additional details.)

Progress against the indicator: *Progress was not made against the indicator, since the process is not yet completed for the implementation of prevention plans. However, significant advances were still made through completing four of the five steps established for implementation: dissemination, carrying out mapping (using the MVRO methodology), organizing and structuring the information, and finally the creation of recruitment prevention plans. To date, 30 prevention plans have been developed and more are in process, and the target will be fully met once the prevention plans are formally handed over to COMPOS and/or the local city halls.*

Significant progress was also made in relation to the recruitment prevention plans from 2012, and which respond to the new results framework in support of the **strengthening of the Policy for the Prevention of Recruitment at the local level**, as follows:

Project title: “Quality of life during early childhood in Chocó”

Calidad de Vida de la Primera Infancia en Chocó

- This project, jointly implemented with ICBF, supports the achievement of this intermediate result through implementing prevention strategies with a focus on comprehensive protection and the entire life cycle, with the aim of engaging families, communities and local authorities in the creation of protective environments that favor healthy and comprehensive child development from early years, reducing situations of vulnerability and eliminating the risks that facilitate recruitment.
- During 2013, progress was made in technical assistance provided by CHS (training, advice, follow-up, knowledge management and administration), leading to the following results:
 - Assistance provided to 23,884 children under 5 years old through comprehensive assistance methods including protection, health, nutrition and care in 21 municipalities of the department of Chocó.
 - Strengthened the local-level institutions that provide of comprehensive assistance to children in accordance with guidance and standards of the government strategy *De Cero a Siempre*;
 - Progress made in implementation of the public policy for early childhood and the government strategy, through the development of inputs, such as the Guide for the implementation of Operational Manual and the Educational Guide for Early Education with an ethnic focus;
 - Promotion of healthy life habits among families and communities, through implementing a strategy for health, nutrition and food security with a differential approach, and provision of more nutritional food options for children to support their healthy development;
 - Continued progress in the design of the proposed methodology for the creation of a path to assistance, with the aim of providing guiding elements from public policy for the effective enjoyment of rights in early childhood, within the context of forced migration that occurs in Chocó due to the search for opportunities and as a result of natural disasters and armed conflict.
 - Initiated the enrollment phase in the municipality of Novita, a new target municipality, addressing the winter emergency needs that were evident in the first half of the year, and the impact that illegal mining has had on families and on children in early childhood.

Project title: “Promotion of Family Resilience and Strengthened Bonds from an Early Age”

Promoción de la Resiliencia Familiar y Fortalecimiento del Vínculo Afectivo desde Edades Tempranas

- This project will contribute to improving local capacities for working with and strengthening families, in their capacity and role as protectors of children. It will also contribute to the design of prevention plans with an emphasis on the life cycle, thereby helping to strengthen protective environments and mitigating the risks for involvement with illegal armed groups.
- Implementation of the project began this quarter, and is carried out jointly with the ICBF and the Ministry for National Education (*Ministerio de Educación Nacional, MEN*). During this reporting period, the following results were obtained:
 - Training of trainers for the methodology “Weaving bonds, weaving dreams, weaving life from the time of early childhood” (*Tejiendo vínculos, tejiendo sueños, tejiendo vida desde la primera infancia*). The methodology was passed on to 33 trainers who will be responsible for ensuring that the training is provided to 986 early childhood educators in the departments of Nariño and Valle del Cauca.
 - Methodology designed for identifying and analyzing the lessons learned, achievements and challenges of the proposed strategy, concerning the strengthening of family bonds, promotion of rights and prevention of vulnerabilities.
 - Identification of tools for the assessment of educators and families, including indicators that allow for the identification of factors such as armed conflict and forced migration.

Project title: “Life without weapons is cool”

La movida sin armas, sí es vida

- Project implementation was completed during this last quarter, in the city of Cali in areas of high risk for recruitment (such as Zona Central, Distrito de Agua Blanca and Ladera (Siloé and Los Chorros), together with the Fundación Ayara.
- One of the most significant results was the creation of artistic training spaces for 216 youth at risk of recruitment. This project carried out 94 artistic and cultural activities, using methodologies that help to create life tools for youth, enabling them to construct spaces for peace and life projects within civil society. The project methodology was also shared with and passed on to two different entities and communities, which address specific themes such as the prevention of violence and sexual abuse, resolution of problems and conflicts, assertive communication, empowerment of women and prevention of recruitment by illegal armed groups.

Project title: “Recruitment Prevention of CHAY in Ciudad Bolívar using circus activities as linchpin for the guarantee of rights of CHAY and the knowledge on recruitment of CHAY” (*Carpa de circo para la implementación de planes de prevención del reclutamiento de NNAJ por parte de grupos armados ilegales en Ciudad Bolívar*)

- This project aims at promoting youth initiatives and providing opportunities for the constructive use of free time by supporting the Juan Bosco Obrero Training Center. Through provision of a circus tent, space is provided for youth activities such as circus arts, dance and other forms of cultural and artistic expression, in order to combat violence and promote peace in the community. The project benefits 170 CHAY by providing alternatives as a component of prevention of recruitment by IAG.

Finally, the following progress regarding **strengthening CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and partner institutions** was achieved:

Office of the Ombudsman (Defensoría del Pueblo)

Project title: "Training programs, advocacy and social and institutional strengthening for the prevention, treatment and punishment of violence and sexual exploitation, recruitment and illegal use of CH&A – Phase II" (*Acciones de formación, incidencia, y fortalecimiento social e institucional para la prevención, atención y sanción de la violencia y explotación sexual, el reclutamiento y utilización ilícita de NNA – etapa II*)

Since 2012, this project has been working to strengthen the Ombudsman's Office, an agency responsible for helping to promote the effective enjoyment of human rights, with a focus on addressing sexual violence towards CH&A in the context of the armed conflict. This project aims to support the implementation of recruitment prevention plans by providing relevant information, documents and methodologies. Unfortunately, implementation of the project was delayed when another individual took over the post of Representative for the Rights of Children, Youth and Women. In light of these new circumstances, the Ombudsman's Office requested that the work plan be circulated and shared again through the project's technical committee, through which the Ombudsman's Office requested some technical and financial adjustments. Nevertheless, the project still managed to achieve significant progress and results:

- Completion of the first phase of the project, through publication of two documents: 1) Compilation of national jurisprudence and norms, and doctrines of the international and inter-American system of rights for children, adolescents, and women affected by armed conflict, and 2) Access to justice for women, children and adolescents. During the second phase of the project, the Ombudsman's Office, with the support of CHS, will disseminate these documents among key actors and institutions at the local level involved in addressing sexual violence, recruitment and use of CH&A, in order to provide tools for the comprehensive protection of this population.
- Implementation of the methodology developed by the Ombudsman's Office, with the support of CHS, at 9 educational institutions across 8 municipalities. The methodology developed by the Ombudsman's Office includes information on sexuality, interfamilial violence, gender-sensitive approaches, sexual abuse and the recruitment and use of CH&A. The introduction of these topics into these institutions is an important goal of this project, as it will serve as an input into the design of recruitment prevention plans within each educational institution.
- Training provided to 100 parents on issues covered by the methodology, as the family shares the responsibility for providing comprehensive protection to CH&A and preventing rights violations.
- Participation of 1,069 CH&A between the ages of 8 and 17, and from elementary school (third grade) to high school (eleventh grade, in the training workshops. These include 249 indigenous children and 4 afro-Colombians, as well as 35 teachers from the target educational institutions.
- Review of the Law 1620 of 2013, carried out by the Ombudsman's Office with technical support from CHS, one of the most important achievements in the context of this project. The aim is to provide recommendations for the regulation of the law, in the context of a modification of the routes to assistance for bullying and cyber bullying in schools. This marks a significant advance, since it marks the first recognition of this type of vulnerability found within schools, in order to make way for the implementation of preventative activities and assistance within educational institutions and together with families and communities.

Attorney General's Office (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*)

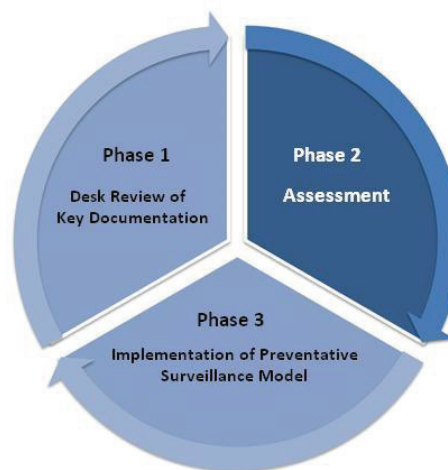
Project title: “Comprehensive prevention model for surveillance and monitoring of the protection of children and adolescents in regions affected by the armed conflict” (*Modelo de prevención integral para la vigilancia y seguimiento a la protección de los niños, las niñas y los adolescentes en regiones afectadas por el conflicto armado*)

The Attorney General's Office (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*, PNG), with the support of CHS, made continued progress in the implementation of this project over the reporting period. The design is based on two main concepts/axes: a) Directive 003 of March 27, 2012; and b) Basic and Fundamental Recommendations: Protection of the Rights of the Child in the Context of Armed Conflict. Two of the most significant achievements during this reporting period were the coordination of actions among the Ombudsman's Office, CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and CHS in the framework established by CONPES 3673 of 2010, and the strengthening of local authorities through the development of prevention plans.

Phase 2 of the process was initialized and completed in this period. This follows the completion of Phase 1 in the previous reporting period, which included a desk review of key documentation in public policies, national and international legal frameworks, administration acts of the Attorney General's Office (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*, PNG), quantitative information and analytical documents covering the situation and thematic developments. In Phase 2, an assessment was carried out to analyze institutional competencies and responsibilities, using both official and nonofficial sources, as well as to analyze the current situation of the rights of CH&A who belonged to or were at risk of recruitment by IAG.

Currently, preparations are being made for Phase 3, the implementation of the Preventative Surveillance Model (*Modelo de Vigilancia Preventiva*), through building the basic structure of the Web application to be employed.

Additional progress was made during this period in the development of analyses, including a report on the risks and occurrences of recruitment, produced by CIPRUNA (see **Annex 18**), and an assessment report on the situation of CH&A belonging to or at risk of recruitment by IAG, which will be disseminated to CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat in order to support implementation of activities at the local level (see **Annex 19**).



Ministry of National Education (*Ministerio de Educación Nacional*, MEN)

Project Title: Quality of secondary education and coordination with higher level education and job training (*Articulación y la calidad de la educación media con la superior y la formación para el trabajo*)

The aim of this project is to provide orientation and accompaniment to the Secretaries of Education (*Secretarías de Educación*) from certified local-level institutions in the municipalities with high risk of recruitment and use of CH&A. With technical support from CHS, MEN carried out a number of actions during the USAID fiscal year, under the three established lines of action: **1)** Strengthening secondary

education, **2)** Supporting the design and implementation of Productive Educational Projects (*Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos*, PPP), and **3)** Advice and support to Secretaries of Education for the strengthening of coordination between secondary and higher education institutions.

The following main results were achieved under the reporting period:

- Supported the planning and development process for PPP in 124 educational institutions in the target Secretaries of Education. The profile of the PPP was adapted to the profile of the educational institutions and was oriented toward areas of agriculture, food production, and regional service provision, among others.
- Delivered the strategy “Being an entrepreneur today” (*Ser Empresario Hoy*) to each target educational institution, which is directed toward future entrepreneurs and business leaders.
- Carried out a virtual course as a way of providing technical support on the e-learning platform. The over 200 public servants who participated received guidance on how to strengthen secondary educational institutions with an agricultural focus and with relevant and sustainable methodological tools to support agricultural education.
- Provided technical support to the Secretaries of Education in each of eight local institutions (in Boyacá, Duitama, Sogamoso, Tunja, Cundinamarca, Santander, Tolima, and Valle del Cauca) and 110 educational institutions.
- Provided advice and supported 94 Secretaries of Education in the strengthening of coordination between secondary education and higher education institutions, providing guidance in the design and implementation of local plans for coordination between institutions of secondary and superior education.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores), Government of Nariño

Project title: “The Colombian-Ecuadorian Border Area: A possibility for promoting human development and prevention using the cultural, social and political skills of the children and adolescents of Nariño” (*La frontera colombo ecuatoriana una posibilidad de desarrollo humano y prevención desde las capacidades culturales, sociales y políticas de los niños, niñas y adolescentes de Nariño*)

The Government of Nariño has committed to lead the development of this project, with the overall aim of improving the development of CH&A through: **1)** Designing and implementing PPP; **2)** Strengthening forced recruitment prevention policies; and **3)** Creating six soccer schools that use an approach that combines sports with a psychosocial focus, using the strategy established by Fundación World Coach.

The following main results were achieved under the reporting period:

- Dissemination and sharing of the project with the Government of Nariño;
- Arranged for the participation of the Secretaries of Education, Sport and Culture from the Government of Nariño, who made commitments to support the implementation of the project and the creation of new local partnerships to help carry out project activities.
- Jointly developed a work plan during a meeting of the six target municipalities, as well as representatives from CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat, local city halls, and World Coach.

Progress made against the indicator: During the quarter a total of 30,608 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries (308% of the target). These include 15,499 boys and 15,109 girls, 10,967 afro-Colombians and 10,714 indigenous. Prevention strategies were carried out in the departments of Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Guajira, Nariño, Meta, Putumayo and Valle de Cauca. Over

the course of the USAID financial year, a total of 34,565 were beneficiaries of recruitment prevention strategies, corresponding to 346% of the target. It is important to note that a large portion of the beneficiaries (23,884) are from a single project, “Quality of life in early childhood in Chocó,” carried out jointly with ICBF. The new beneficiaries from this project are all from the last quarter. However, even without including the beneficiaries from this project, the target was still achieved (10,933 over the entire year, 109% of the target).

IR 2.2 – Knowledge of recruitment risks raised in target communities

Implementation of the strategy *Soñar es un Derecho* continued under the reporting period, with significant advance in terms of participation, training and the awareness raising among society in general to encourage rejection of the recruitment of CH&A by IAG. Specifically, efforts were focused on the consolidation of the strategy at the local level, based on actions conducted at the national level, in coordination with strategic partners.

The main achievements over the course of the entire USAID fiscal year include:

- 1) The target number of beneficiaries in trainings was surpassed, reaching 175% of the target.
- 2) Over 50,000 visitors, subscribers or participants in the strategy’s social networks.
- 3) 298 trainings carried out.
- 4) 22 demonstrations in support of peace, which promoted human rights in order to prevent recruitment.
- 5) 146 youth groups participated in the strategy, including 27 from Bolívar and Sucre, 81 from the west of Antioquia, 10 from Nariño, 2 from Cali, 2 from Villavicencio and 24 from the north of Antioquia.



Trainings with CH&A in the framework of the strategy “Soñar es un Derecho”

The most significant results achieved this quarter include:

- Peacebuilding trainings continued to be conducted, with 672 new participants (CH&A, educators, and representatives from social organizations).
- Seminar conducted on youth participation and communication, in which 100 CHA&Y participated. This space allowed the CHA&Y to recognize the how practical and useful it is to share their ideas and proposals through communication media and to apply tools in order to participate, makes their issues more visible and to propose alternatives. As a result, the manifesto of *Soñar es un Derecho* has been shared through experimental radio, the Internet, performances, fanzine and video.
- Media strategy improved in order to make more visible the problem of the violation of the rights of CH&A with an emphasis on recruitment. First, a video covering the first year of the *Soñar es un Derecho* strategy was produced, demonstrating the main findings, activities and achievements (see **Annex 20**). Second, a press kit was jointly developed by the ICBF, MEN, PANDI and CHS, which contains digital graphics, press releases, testimonies, photos, and other communication inputs, to be disseminated through the webpage of each partner institution (see **Annex 21**). This initiative and commitment emerged out of the partnership committee and supports the media strategy. Finally, other publicity merchandise were designed, produced and distributed (shirts, bookmarks, and agendas) (see **Annex 22**).

Efforts also continued in **awareness raising, mobilization and promotion of public consciousness** of the importance of recognizing the new generations as peacebuilders and as subjects of rights, leading to the following main results:

- Conducted a meeting on responsible journalism, with the aim of training those journalists involved in community and traditional media in information management concerning childhood and armed conflict, recognizing them as both correspondents and as partners in the prevention of recruitment.
- Held a demonstration entitled “Peace – A journey towards forgiveness”, with the participation of more than 8,000 CHA&Y who increased their awareness concerning the realization of their dreams for forgiveness through the International Day for Peace. This demonstration secured symbolic commitments from 3,250 people to help realize the dreams of one of these CHA&A. In 13 municipalities across Colombia, youth wrote their dreams on paper airplanes and attached them to clotheslines. Community members were invited to also share their dreams for peace and forgiveness, and to take the dream of one of these youth and commit to doing everything in their power to achieve it.
- Steps were taken to initiate an online petition for the prevention of recruitment on Change.org, a new virtual space that has become the largest online platform for petitions from around the world, with the mission of empowering people to generate the change that they want to see. Petitions have been posted from more than 190 countries around the world.
- Efforts continued to involve widely known and recognized spokespersons in the strategy, in order to mobilize society toward the search for solutions and the rejection of recruitment. These include the singer Fonseca, who met with 20 youth in Medellín; Dany Alejandro Hoyos “Suso” who discussed life plans with the adolescents and youth who participated in the Seminar on Youth Participation and Communication in Medellín; and the singer Juanes who met in Bogotá with a group of 12 CHA&Y disengaged from IAG.
- Social network registrations also increased, and current figures include:
 - **Webpage:** 2,649 unique visitors
 - **Facebook:** 128 “likes” and 101 friends; creation of groups in each geographic area of the country, in order to create more interest, such as “I Protect the North” (*Yo Protejo Norte*), “I Protect Medellín”, “I Protect the West”, “I Protect Cali”, “I Protect Villavicencio”, “I Protect the Coast” and “I Protect Nariño”.
 - **Twitter:** 173 new followers
 - **YouTube:** 410 new views y 14 new subscribers.



***Tendederos de Sueños
“Soñar es un Derecho”***

Additionally, 80 surveys on the perception of the strategy were carried out during this period by *Fundación Mi Sangre* with the technical assistance of CHS, in order to measure the increase of **knowledge on risks of recruitment in target communities**. Results revealed that of those surveyed:

- 100% knew and had internalized the objective of the strategy, recognizing the importance of working online and through new information and communication technologies as a way to

promote mobilization around the prevention of recruitment.

- 71% thought the quality of training on comprehensive reparations for CH&A was “excellent”, while 29% thought it was “good.”
- 96% considered the processes generated by the strategy, which enable a more active and purposeful participation of CH&A, were of great importance.

Progress was also made in the strengthening of the strategy *Soñar es un Derecho*, through the following activities carried out jointly with PANDI using a differential approach:

- Development of trainings for CH&A on themes related to children’s rights and the prevention of recruitment;
- Conducted more than 385 surveys to identify the level of knowledge among the population regarding prevention of forced recruitment;
- Conducted mapping of actors of interest for this project, including within mass media, State institutions, educational institutions, private institutions, ethnic groups and indigenous reservations;
- Signed 14 new strategic partnership agreements with regional mass media in order to consolidate the recruitment prevention campaign under the *Soñar es un Derecho* strategy;
- Performed the song “*Soñar es un Derecho*” in Bogotá and played recordings in the municipalities of the Caribbean coast.
- Continued preparations for a contest (also called “*Soñar es un Derecho*”) through delivering contest criteria to CH&A at 7 educational institutions (Nuevo Horizonte, San Antonio de Palomino, Virginia Gómez, Departamental John F. Kennedy, INEM, Pío XII and Normal Superior), and through recording a campaign video.

Finally, CHS advanced a cooperation agreement with ICBF to carry out a project with the aim of contributing to the prevention of forced recruitment and use of CH&A, through the development of strategies for promotion of their rights. This project includes two main components: 1) Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups (*Generaciones Étnicas con Bienestar*), and 2) Participation, Mobilization and Social Communication (*Participación, Movilización y Comunicación Social*, PMC). Under the first component, targeted actions with a differential approach for each ethnic community are proposed. Through the strengthening of cultural identities and specific characteristics of each region, this project will also seek to recognize CHA as subjects of rights through actions that seek to empower autonomy and promote spaces for addressing their own experiences and for prevention of recruitment in their own contexts. This component will focus on three areas: training and orientation; interinstitutional management and coordination; and activation of referral networks in order to connect CH&A with various services. Under the second component, actions will be developed around training, participation, mobilization and communication through carrying out two strategies: participation and communication “seedlings”. Through this selection process, 13 operators were selected and trained. At the end of the reporting period, on the ground training began for the implementation of these prevention strategies.

Progress made against the indicator: *During this quarter, a survey was initiated to measure the increase in knowledge of recruitment risks among target communities. The survey verified knowledge among 465 residents of target communities (only 23% of the target, which was 2,000). While it was envisioned that the survey would be initiated earlier, it took more time than predicted to implement the survey.*

IR 3 – Knowledge management improved in ICBF and CIPRUNA

The transfer and incorporation of assistance and prevention tools within public institutions continued during the reporting period, with the support of CHS, in order to promote ownership, sustainability and capacity building so that these institutions can better fulfill their responsibilities towards CH&A. Efforts centered on two primary areas of action: **First, training and advice** was provided for the implementation of MVRO methodology in the 43 target municipalities and for adapting the post-trauma stress model to provide specialized assistance to disengaged CH&A. **Second, joint work plans** with ICBF's Observatory for Child Welfare and the observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat were executed, including the development of analytical documents and the planning of workshops for dissemination and sharing the documents. This information is intended to improve decision making about issues of childhood and adolescence in terms of assisting this population and preventing the violation of their rights.

Also during this quarter, a project was initiated for the "Construction of a stable and durable peace extended to children, adolescents and youth" in the departments of Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño and Arauca. The project implements a methodology that is designed to deepen knowledge on the guarantee of the rights of children and adolescents, and at the same time to identify the capacities for effective enjoyment of rights among this population. This involves an expansion of perspective, in order to focus not only on the personal, individual or group level, but to also take into account the wider environment and surroundings, to take into account the structure and elements that influence the individual person, and also in order to assess the institutional capacities and supply of services that support the comprehensive protection and guarantee of rights. This methodology was implemented across the four departments in two phases: 1) Research, 2) Workshops with strategic actors (experts and CHA&Y). Participants in the workshops included 51 experts and 30 CHA&Y.

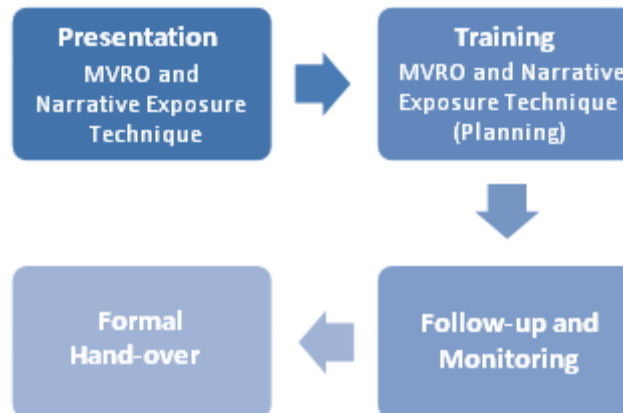
Progress made against the indicator: *During this quarter, 4 information management products were utilized by public officials, for an overall total of 14 products utilized, reaching 70% of the target for the USAID fiscal year. This limited progress is due to the fact that the CIPRUNA observatory did not achieve its target number of publications and forums.*

3.1 – Key institutions receive lessons learned on assistance and prevention

The process of transferring the MVRO methodology and the adaptation of the narrative exposure technique continued during this period. In the case of **MVRO methodology**, actions focused on completing steps one to three (formal presentation, training and follow-up) in the 43 target municipalities. For the adaptation of the **narrative exposure technique**, this reporting period focused on completing the formal presentation to the Victims Unit and the ICBF (step one). The criteria for the transfer of these models were established in the PMP, and during the reporting period the following progress was made in the transfer of these models:

MVRO methodology:

- **Formal Presentations:** These formal presentations were carried out in each of the 43 target municipalities, together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. The proposal was shared with the local community and institutions, those family institutions and CH&A to be targeted were selected and invited to participate, and a work plan (activities and timeline) was developed with each of the municipalities.
- **Training:** As part of the transfer, the mapping methodology was applied and carried out together with the institutions. During the quarter, 250 workshops for transfer of the methodology to 43 educational institutions (in Arauca, Bolivar, Cauca, Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Putumayo, and Valle de Cauca), during which 5,011 CH&A, 1,300 families and 182 public servants participated.
- **Follow-up:** This phase is currently being carried out by each of the operators.



Narrative Exposure Technique:

- **Formal presentations** were made to the Victims Unit and to ICBF, who showed interest and committed to providing support in the logistical and technical planning processes.

The process of adapting the Narrative Exposure Technique in order to transfer it to government institutions. The necessary process has been carried out within the established technical parameters. However, it has taken more time than originally planned carry out the process of sharing and dissemination with institutions of the GOC, such as ICBF and the Victims Unit.

3.2 – ICBF and CIPRUNA generate and apply knowledge

The consolidation strategy for the observatories of ICBF and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat made significant advances during the reporting period. Progress includes monitoring and assessment of various behavior problems related to infancy, childhood and adolescence; dissemination and sharing of the knowledge produced; and use of this knowledge in public policy decision making. The main progress achieved by each of the observatories is described below.



International Meeting of Observatories

The **ICBF Observatory for Child Welfare** has received technical recognition at national and international levels, and has become a source of information and a reference for decision making in matters of infancy, childhood and adolescence. The main results achieved during this quarter include:

- **Creation of assessments tools to be used to address and monitor progress in specific areas:** 1) CH&A disengaged from the armed conflict, 2) Adolescents within the criminal justice system, 3) CH&A victims of sexual violence, guided by the report produced by the National Institute of Health (*Instituto Nacional de Salud*), 4) CH&A victims of kidnapping, 5) CH&A in a process of reestablishment of rights with ICBF (see **Annex 24**). Based on this strategy, an infographic was published on the ICBF website and in other media, as a way to disseminate knowledge of these control boards and topics being addressed among the wider public.
- **Implementation of additional econometric models.** Ever since the ICBF was founded, the institution has been dedicated to using econometric models that estimate the probability of CH&A facing various risks and vulnerabilities so that, once identified, these potential risks can be prevented. During this quarter, additional models were incorporated into ICBF's work: the multi-variable model (to estimate the risk of commercial sexual exploitation of CH&A) and the multi-level (MCO) model (to estimate factors that increase the risk of malnutrition) (see **Annex 25**).
- **Production of informational documents.** Two analytical information bulletins were produced during this quarter, with the first entitled "What drives children and adolescents to work as compared to study in Colombia?" and the second "Analysis of trends concerning disengaged children and adolescents," covering the period of April to June of 2013 (see **Annex 26**). A conceptual framework was also developed for a book, *Observation to Protect: Alternative focus in order to validate the dynamics and risks for the recruitment and use of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups*, and a report was produced entitled Report on the Situation of Girls (*Informe Niña*) (see **Annex 27**).
- **Conducted the International Meeting of Observatories addressing issues of childhood.** Significant results include the creation of an International Network of Childhood Observatories as a strategy to build a knowledge society on this issue, the sharing and dissemination of various methodologies for dealing with issues surrounding infancy, childhood and adolescence and their families, and the launch of a new section within the ICBF website:
<http://www.icbf.gov.co/portal/page/portal/Observatorio/inicio>
- **Conducted analyses of specific thematic issues.** Technical committees were formed, with the participation of relevant experts, to carry out analyses of various themes associated with childhood and adolescence: 1) Sexual and commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, 2) Child labor, 3) Report on the Situation of Girls (*Informe Niña*), 4) Differential approaches for afro-Colombians, Palenque (*palenqueros*) and Raizal (*raizales*), 5) Nutrition, 6) Youth, and 7) Coordination among observatories for the prevention of juvenile crime.

Over the course of the USAID fiscal year, 21 bulletins were published. For 9 of these, corresponding forums were conducted to disseminate and discuss the information covered in each bulletin.

The process of consolidation of the **Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat** has exhibited a dynamic that is distinct from the ICBF observatory. In the case of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, more time was required than expected to produce documents, conduct forums for dissemination of information, and to carry out decision making processes. More attention was needed to support the establishment and consolidation of work and working teams within the Technical Secretariat. Still, important progress was achieved over the last quarter, including:

- Design and development of three information modules that will enable a better coordination between CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and CIPRUNA's member institutions, through better identifying, organizing, tracking, and connecting activities. The three modules are: 1) Case managements, 2) Management of policies, plans and project, and 3) Information management for

key information on human rights and with a special focus on the phenomenon of recruitment and use, sexual violence, and prevention policies.

- Carrying out an analysis and comparison of strategies of the institutions within each municipality, which will help support progress in the ongoing permanent evaluation of the relevance of the prioritization exercise of 2012.
- Carried out an information analysis of the situation of the phenomenon of recruitment in each municipality for CIPRUNA, using various sources including inputs from each member institutions, reports from regional advisors and news media.
- Presented CIPRUNA's member institutions with the first draft of a report following up on and monitoring CONPES 3673, at the 14th session on 5 August. Information was collected by the Observatory through a survey covering the follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of CONPES.
- Design of a bulletin to be printed, entitled "Construction of interinstitutional action at the local-level for the intersectoral prevention of recruitment and use of children and adolescents: Experiences in the case of Cumaribo" (*Construcción de acción interinstitucional territorial para la prevención del reclutamiento y utilización de niños, niñas y adolescente intersectorial- Experiencia Cumaribo*) (see **Annex 28**).

Progress made against the indicator: *During the quarter, 2 documents were produced by the ICBF Observatory and 1 produced by the CIPRUNA Observatory. Over the course of the entire year, 21 bulletins were produced. Also during the quarter, the ICBF carried out 2 forums, for dissemination and discussion of each of the bulletins produced this quarter. Over the course of the entire year, ICBF held 9 forums for the dissemination of discussion of its bulletins. In sum, there were a total of 28 bulletins and forums over the course of the entire year, achieving 117% of the target.*

5. Progress made in assistance to Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Populations

Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities are among the groups benefitting from the work of the CHS program. This section draws out in further detail some of the activities that CHS has carried out for the benefit of these particular population groups, in the context of working to prevent the recruitment, use and sexual abuse of children and adolescents.

PROJECT TO SUPPORT RECRUITMENT PREVENTION IN CHOCÓ: *"Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee of Rights and Prevention of Rights Violations"*

CHS is carrying out actions to prevent recruitment of CHA&Y through the national territory. This includes a project in Choco that aims to achieve a satisfactory level of infant development in order to decrease risk factors for recruitment. The objective of the project is to provide comprehensive assistance in health, education, caretaking and nutrition – according to local culture, and conditions of vulnerability and diversity – for at least 24,000 children under 5 years old. As of the end of September 2013, the project had assisted **23,853 children** with the following assisted according to each category: 20,920 (87.70%) children with civil registration; 16,568 (69%) participating in the health system; 12,474 (52%) assisted within the growth and development program; 16,189 (67.86%) a complete series of vaccinations. During the quarter, assistance was also provided to 2,322 nursing mothers and 1,248 pregnant women.

The main results achieved over the last quarter include:

Nutrition assistance – CHS supported the efforts of ICBF to integrate a differential approach and to adjust the family nutritional plan to the local context of each department. Even though a nutritional plan has been approved, continual analyses are being carried out in order to assess its cultural acceptance as well as to ensure that the nutrients necessary for the healthy development of babies and children are included within local diets and consumption patterns.

Psychosocial assistance – CHS also helped to improve the psychosocial health of families by providing support to EAS through a methodological guide for working with families. The guide provides recommendations from an ethnic perspective, using a systematic and participative approach that encourages the participation of families in the process of providing comprehensive assistance to children.

Security protocol for situations of risk and violations of rights – A security protocol, to be used as a warning tool to detect special cases and to minimize risks to children arising from the armed conflict, was developed by the national technical team, in coordination with the IOM regional technical team and representatives of the Entity for Administration of Services (EAS). During the last quarter, the most significant incident was a health emergency resulting from a flood in the municipality of Riosucio, during which children drank water unfit for consumption and 131 children under 5 years old presented symptoms of vomiting and diarrhea. IOM helped to conduct a health campaign to follow-up and evaluate the nutrition and health status of affected children in the indigenous communities of Jagual, Marcial and Pichinde, located in rural areas of the municipality of Riosucio. These visits were coordinated with the health sector and were supported by other local organizations.

Technical assistance – IOM provided technical assistance (trainings, advice and ongoing monitoring) to EAS to support the strengthening of actions for the guarantee of rights and comprehensive of assistance provided to children in early childhood.

- Training sessions provided to representatives and technical teams from EAS covered various themes, including technical guidelines for assistance, routes for comprehensive assistance, quality standards, training on the educational guide, and the management and implementation of family assessments.
- Advice and support to EAS included communication of the needs and requests of indigenous communities that had been raised at recent meetings, particularly the need for greater attention to health needs and the inclusion of children in relevant municipal programs. Follow-up strategies and actions were developed to help track progress in comprehensive assistance and the guarantee of rights, including a meeting with indigenous associations (Asorewa and Asowounaan) to discuss problems arising from the recent flood emergency in Riosucio. As a result, Asorewa nominated a community health promoter to work in coordination with the local EAS-FUCLA team to improve health and sanitation conditions.
- Finally, technical assistance from OIM helped to guide the creation of a health, nutrition and food security strategy using a differential approach to ensure relevance to indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities and the improvement of the family nutritional plan, which aims to promote health life habits among families and communities and to provide children with an improved nutritional intake to support healthy development.

Institutional strengthening and public policies – CHS helped to develop plans and reflections regarding specific actions that can be taken to change situations that threaten the enjoyment of rights by children, through cooperative processes between policymakers and implementers of public policies for early

childhood. IOM supported coordination processes with local ethnic and indigenous organizations in order to follow-up on the status of comprehensive assistance in early childhood within indigenous communities. These actions made it possible to identify and recognize the work being carried out in the local communities, the training and support being provided to families, and the effectiveness of early warning processes for the identification of risks and vulnerabilities for children.

PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE “WELFARE FOR NEW GENERATIONS OF ETHNIC GROUPS” PROGRAM:

“Joining forces and combining resources for strengthening and developing projects and processes to promote the rights of CH&A and their families, aimed at life projects and the participation of CH&A in public affairs in order to prevent violence, the use, and recruitment of CH&A by illegal armed groups”

With the support of IOM, the Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups Program (*Programa de Generaciones Étnicas con Bienestar*, GECB) applies a differential approach in the design and application of public policies for recruitment prevention and comprehensive protection for CH&A. The policies developed by the GECB Program are based on the particular characteristics of each ethnic group, including indigenous, Afro-Colombian, Palenque (*palenqueros*) and Raizal (*raizales*) groups. The characteristics that make up the identity of each group include biological and psychological aspects, as well as distinct forms of communication, world visions, and traditional customs that govern the lives of each ethnic group.

The aim of the program is to better guarantee the rights of CH&A, prevent violations, and to support the creation of processes for reestablishment of rights. Program objectives are achieved by empowering CH&A as subjects of rights and by promoting co-responsibility between the family, society and the State for comprehensive protection of CH&A, as well as by supporting a differential approach for indigenous groups and Afro-Colombian communities. In this regard, the GECB Program seeks to promote factors that protect CH&A, in their families and communities, and which also respect and work within the practices and customs of each ethnic group.

Actions are carried out within three project components: 1) provision of training and promotion of participation among CH&A, their families and their communities; 2) support for improved inter-institutional and social coordination for the guarantee and reestablishment of rights; and 3) strengthening governmental institutions and galvanizing social networks of CH&A, families, and organizations that work to improve comprehensive protection for CH&A. The main results achieved over the last quarter include selection of implementing partners, conducting the first national technical committee for implementing partners in Bogota (75 participants), development of a work plan, initiation of community outreach among targeted communities, and starting the selection process to decide which CH&A will be targeted as beneficiaries under this project.

In the next quarter, the project aims to begin implementing the three project components, with the target of assisting **11,050 CH&A** in 50 target municipalities (in 16 departments) with indigenous, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenque populations, for which interventions have been prioritized by the Constitutional Court and according to the local conditions of social risk to which CH&A are exposed. Target municipalities were chosen based on the following criteria: continuity of previously initiated processes; identification of areas with high levels of recruitment and low levels of observance of CH&A rights; areas prioritized by public policies intended to provide special assistance to ethnic communities; and potential complementarity with other ICBF Programs and other local actors, according to information provided by ICBF regional offices.

PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE WORK OF CECIDIC IN CAUCA: *“Financial and technical strengthening of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat to fulfill the tasks undertaken by the Office of the Vice President in the context of policies for the prevention of recruitment and use of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups and the adoptions of the policies by local governments, with a particular focus on Cauca”*

IOM is supporting institutional strengthening with the aim of improving prevention of recruitment in Cauca, by supporting the work being carried out by the indigenous organization CECIDIC in five municipalities in Cauca (Caldono, Silvia, Miranda, El Tambo, and Toribio). Although each municipality is distinct, there are some common phenomena that impact the rights of CH&A, such as the direct relation between the consumption of drugs and a culture of permissiveness of cultivation of these drugs within each area. In addition to the armed conflict, other risk factors for CH&A include intra-familial violence and sexual abuse resulting from the consumption of alcohol and drugs.

During the last quarter, IOM visited each of the municipalities to support the work being carried out by CECIDIC, including through application of the MVRO methodology in which **1,003 CH&A** participated (203 in Caldono, 239 in Silvia, 223 in Mirando, 163 in El Tambo, and 175 in Toribio) as of the end of September 2013. Each municipality made progress over the quarter in describing and analyzing the context and variables that are present in each region, in order to link these variables to impacts on CH&A. In addition, advances were made in mapping local institutions as part of efforts to consolidate the process for providing protection for CH&A at the municipal level. IOM helped to coordinate the participation of relevant local actors in the working groups on infancy and childhood, and within other institutional, organizational and communal spaces where the protection of CH&A is addressed. Youth initiatives were identified within each of the targeted municipalities, and progress was made in verifying the guarantee of rights of CH&A.

PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE WORK OF THE OMBUDSMAN’S OFFICE IN ARAUCA, META AND GUAINÍA: *“Training programs, advocacy and social and institutional strengthening for the prevention, treatment and punishment of violence and sexual exploitation, recruitment and illegal use of CH&A – Phase II”*

Over the past quarter, IOM has supported institutional strengthening with the aim of preventing the recruitment, use and sexual abuse of children and adolescents, including in many communities with significant indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations. The role of IOM has been to provide coordination and to support institutional strengthening among public officials in areas with high risks of recruitment of CH&A, in the context of ongoing work being carried out by the Office of the Ombudsman in the departments of Cauca, Arauca, Meta, and Guainía.

The Ombudsman’s Office detected a number of issues in these regions related to violations of sexual and reproductive rights, including sexual abuse and intra-familial violence, through application of its own methodology. It was also revealed, for instance, that levels of prostitution among indigenous girls are impacted by the close proximity of these communities to police and national army forces, as well as to illegal armed groups. Following this assessment, the Ombudsman’s Office began to carry out activities to address these issues of sexual violence and abuse in Arauca (municipalities of Araucita, Saravena, Fortul, and Arauca), in Meta (municipalities of Mapiripán, Puerto Lleras, and Puerto Gaitán) and in Guainía (municipality of Inírida). No results have been achieved in Cauca, unfortunately, due to resistance to the project encountered among the indigenous communities in that department. Efforts focused on schools and on children 7-17 years of age, based on Law 1620 on Coexistence in Schools that was passed on 15 March 2013. Recognizing that schools provide an important protective environment for children, Law

1620 supports education on human rights, particularly sexual and reproductive rights. The aim of the law is to help students recognize themselves as active subjects of rights and to better exercise these rights, and to prevent and mitigate violence, sexual abuse and teen pregnancies.

Actions taken by the Ombudsman's Office in Arauca, Meta and Guainía have involved four main processes and results:

1. Workshops held to provide training and reinforce the concept of human rights, particularly reproductive and sexual rights, and to address the theme of sexual violence and abuse. Initial workshops were held in the previous year, and this year additional workshops were held to reinforce issues and to work directly with children and adolescents, as well as with families and local institutions.
2. Support schools and local officials in developing preventative processes, as required under Law 1620, including clarifying how complaints of sexual abuse are filed, addressed and resolved, and reinforcing institutional capacities for guiding children and families through the process. The complaint process involves who the child should first approach within the school, how the complaint should be escalated and to which local officials and, if not already established, the assignment of roles to relevant officials and adults.
3. Support the establishment of working groups on children and adolescence within the local government to continue addressing these issues and to support implementation of preventive processes. In cases where working groups already existed, the focus was on better familiarizing the working group with these issues.
4. Support the development of institution-wide educational projects to better address issues, so that children can learn about their rights and about what constitutes sexual abuse. Progress was made in the inclusion of these issues within the curriculum of local schools, although additional work remains to also include them within indigenous educational systems. Sustainability will be promoted through incorporation within the local curriculum, as well as through follow-up actions to be carried out by the local working groups with oversight from the Ombudsman's Office and the Attorney General's Office.

IOM has provided support for the achievement of these four results, coordinated activities and supported institutional strengthening, and supported the subsequent development of local-level prevention plans, as required by law under CONPES 3673 of 2010. In each of the target municipalities, IOM also carried out its own MVRO methodology, which served two purposes: it confirmed the results of the methodology employed by the Ombudsman's Office, and it provided a participatory method for involving and coordinating all local actors for the development of prevention plans. In each region, prevention plans were developed using the inputs from the four results achieved by the Ombudsman's Office and the MVRO carried out by IOM, and with coordination and technical support from IOM in coordination with the Ombudsman's Office and the working groups within each local government. To conclude this process of institutional support, a summary of the work carried out in each region will be produced.

PROJECT TO PROVIDE PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSISTANCE WITH A DIFFERENTIAL APPROACH: *"Psychosocial assistance model for the Misak indigenous group: Between the Wan (Misak language), the Murbik (Misak traditional doctor) and the Pishimaruk (cleaning ceremony)"*

Another significant result achieved during the last quarter was the dissemination of a psychosocial assistance model with a differential approach, based on the cultural perspective of the Misak indigenous group. The model (see Annex 8) was introduced to 102 community members in the town of Guambia,

Cauca, including 92 members of the indigenous town council and 10 public servants of the municipal administration, who validated the model as representing and transferring of the habits and customs that serve as protective factors for the community. The document is currently being printed.

PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE FIRST NATIONAL INDIGENOUS FORUM ON INFANCY AND ADOLESCENCE:

“National Indigenous Forum on indigenous infancy and adolescence in the context of the armed conflict. Fundamental rights of indigenous CH&A. Ethnic and cultural experiences of assistance and prevention. Interpreting the conflict and perspectives on the post-conflict.”

During this quarter, it was decided that the Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA, located in the municipality of Riosucio (Caldas) would conduct the **first National Indigenous Forum** (*Foro Nacional Indígena*) on infancy and adolescence. The forum will take place on November 26-28 and address the topic of “Indigenous peoples and children in the context of the armed conflict.” The forum will bring together various ethnic groups and institutions, which is intended to enable two main outcomes. First, a document will be created to compile relevant knowledge oriented toward the strengthening of mechanisms that should be activated, from the very beginning, for the protection and prevention of the violation of rights of CH&A. Second, the collection of lessons learned, both from successful experiences and from those experiences that weren’t successful. The agenda will focus on **three main issues: 1)** Assistance and Reparations: The INGRUMA Model; **2)** Social Inclusion, Reintegration and Reconciliation; and **3)** Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of CH&A. Parallel to this main agenda, indigenous adolescents and youth participants will also follow their own agenda, and the conclusions from the youth segment of the event will be shared with all participants on the third day.

6. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

- The national strike that began in August impacted and delayed project implementation at the local level, due to the road blocks and demonstrations that impeded CHS from carrying out planned activities. CHS responded to this situation by accelerating activities once the strike was finished, striving to still meet the targets and indicators established for this period.
- The peace negotiations ongoing in Havana between the GOC (represented by the State) and the FARC have generated new priorities for ICBF regarding their needs for technical support from CHS for the provision of assistance to disengaged CH&S. As a result, adjustments were needed in the activities that had been initially planned and agreed to. CHS responded to this situation by attending to the changing needs of ICBF and providing technical support for the design of a dissemination strategy for contingency assistance protocol in the case of a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of recruitment by IAG, in case of an eventual peace agreement.
- Another significant challenge was posed by the difficulty in coordinating prevention strategies among the various institutions responsible for prevention of the violation of rights, and the above all the difficulty in constructing and consolidating recruitment prevention plans. CHS responded to this situation by arranging for meetings in each of the target municipalities before beginning to develop the prevention plans, in order to first disseminate, share and discuss the strategy with the local actors, and to ensure that they understand CONPES 3673 of 2010 including the three prevention measures that it includes. This approach helped to establish recruitment prevention as a priority for the municipalities, in order to then establish mechanisms for the prevention of recruitment.
- The cooperation agreement with ICBF for the development of the project “Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups” commenced operations in August. However, a significant challenge has been achieving the target number of CH&A beneficiaries assisted during the established time period. CHS is responding to this situation by strengthening monitoring and technical assistance with each of the contracted operators.

Despite the best efforts of CHS, not all of the activities could be completed before the end of September 2013. This is due in large part to three circumstances: (1) the fact that the Work Plan for 2012-2013 was only approved in March 2013, resulting in a shortened implementation timeframe, (2) agricultural strike and (3) peace negotiations. In the case of the following indicators, CHS will still continue working to meet the established targets, and plans to complete activities within the first quarter of the USAID FY 2014:

- 70% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed
- 40 target municipalities implementing prevention plans
- 2,000 residents in target municipalities who receive prevention messages
- 2 models transferred to GOC institutions
- 20 knowledge management products used by public officials

In the case of the following indicators, however, it is unfortunately predicted that additional progress will not be possible, and it is CHS does not expect that the established targets can be met, even with additional time:

- 13% of disengaged child soldiers receive tailored services
- 5% of public resources financing the ICBF’s Assistance Program operation
- 10% of public resources financing the operations of the CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat
- 70% of index on incorporation of a differential approach within ICBF policy on disengaged youth

7. Priorities for the Next Quarter

1. Hold an initial meeting with the new Director General of ICBF, with the aim of disseminating and sharing the activities jointly developed by ICBF and CHS and to plan for new activities under the Work Plan for 2013-2014.
2. Provide technical and financial support to the ICBF for the implementation of the dissemination strategy of the contingency assistance protocol in the case of a massive disengagement of CH&A victims of recruitment by IAG in the context of a possible peace agreement.
3. Once the Work Plan for 2013-2014 is approved, the priority for CHS will be to develop joint work plans together with the ICBF, CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the Observatories of ICBF and CIPRUNA.
4. Present the Policy Papers developed under the project "Construction of a stable and durable peace extended to children, adolescents and youth" in each of the targeted departments.
5. Finalize remaining activities scheduled for the USAID fiscal year 2013:
 - Complete production of documents that promote the incorporation of a different approach within the ICBF Assistance Program and the contingency assistance protocol in the case of a massive disengagement of CH&A.
 - Complete implementation of the 43 recruitment prevention plans through the formal hand-over to COMPOS and/or the local city hall in each of the targeted departments.
 - Complete transfer of the MVRO methodology and Narrative Exposure Technique through the formal hand-over, with the aim of strengthening the ICBF and the CIPRUNA member institutions.
 - Complete transfer of the Observatories of ICBF and CIPRUNA, with the aim of establishing capacities within these institutions for decision-making regarding assistance to CH&A victims and the prevention of recruitment of CH&A by IAG.

8. Conclusions

This past year has been complex due to the impacts that various circumstances have had on implementation of project activities. First, the ongoing development of peace negotiations in Havana has influenced and shifted the periodicities of ICBF, and therefore also shifted the needs for technical support from CHS for assistance and comprehensive reparations to CH&A victims of the armed conflict, resulting in adjustments to the work plan. During the national strike that began in August 2013, involving road blocks, violence and protests, it was difficult to carry out implementation of projects at the local level. Additional challenges were generated by the implementation of the Victims Law, with impacts on the processes for assistance and comprehensive reparations to CH&A victims. Finally, internal structural adjustments at the ICBF have also impacted the CHS program. The inclusion of disengaged CH&A within the general framework for victims delayed the integration of a differential approach within the guidelines for ICBF's Assistance Program, as a differential approach had to first be included within the guidelines for assistance to victims.

Despite the challenges these situations presented, significant advances were still achieved over the course of the year, together with strategic partners:

1. Procedures for comprehensive assistance to CH&A victims now incorporate the Psychosocial Assistance Model developed by ICBF with the technical assistance of CHS.
2. Progress made in compiling research for the study on *The armed conflict among children and adolescents: research on the consequences, impacts, emotional effects, and psychosocial damage in the Colombian context*, in which 2,090 CH&A (victims and others) participated through the completion of 93% of psychological and qualitative tests.

3. Initiation of the strategy for “Welfare for New Generations of Ethnic Groups,” with the aim of contributing to forced recruitment and use of CH&A through development of strategies that promote human rights.
4. Strengthened recruitment prevention through the creation of 30 recruitment prevention plans, local recruitment prevention strategies that benefitted 34,565 CH&A, and transfer of the MVRO methodology to 43 target municipalities at high risk of recruitment.
5. Consolidation of the ICBF and CIPRUNA Observatories, with the aim of establishing capacities within these institutions for decision-making regarding assistance to CH&A victims and prevention of recruitment.
6. Creation of the International Network of Childhood Observatories during the first international meeting of observatories, as a strategy for building a knowledge society on issues of childhood.

While significant results have been achieved, additional work is required in the context of a possible peace agreement with the FARC. CHS proposes to support the GOC, specifically the ICBF and the CIPRUNA Technical Secretariat, with two specific needs:

1. Support the process of specialized assistance, comprehensive reparations and reintegration of CH&A that may disengage from IAG in the context of a potential peace agreement, through development of a contingency plan with a differential focus and supporting reintegration processes.
2. Provide assistance for the development of prevention activities in order to reduce risk factors for recruitment of CH&A by criminal groups.

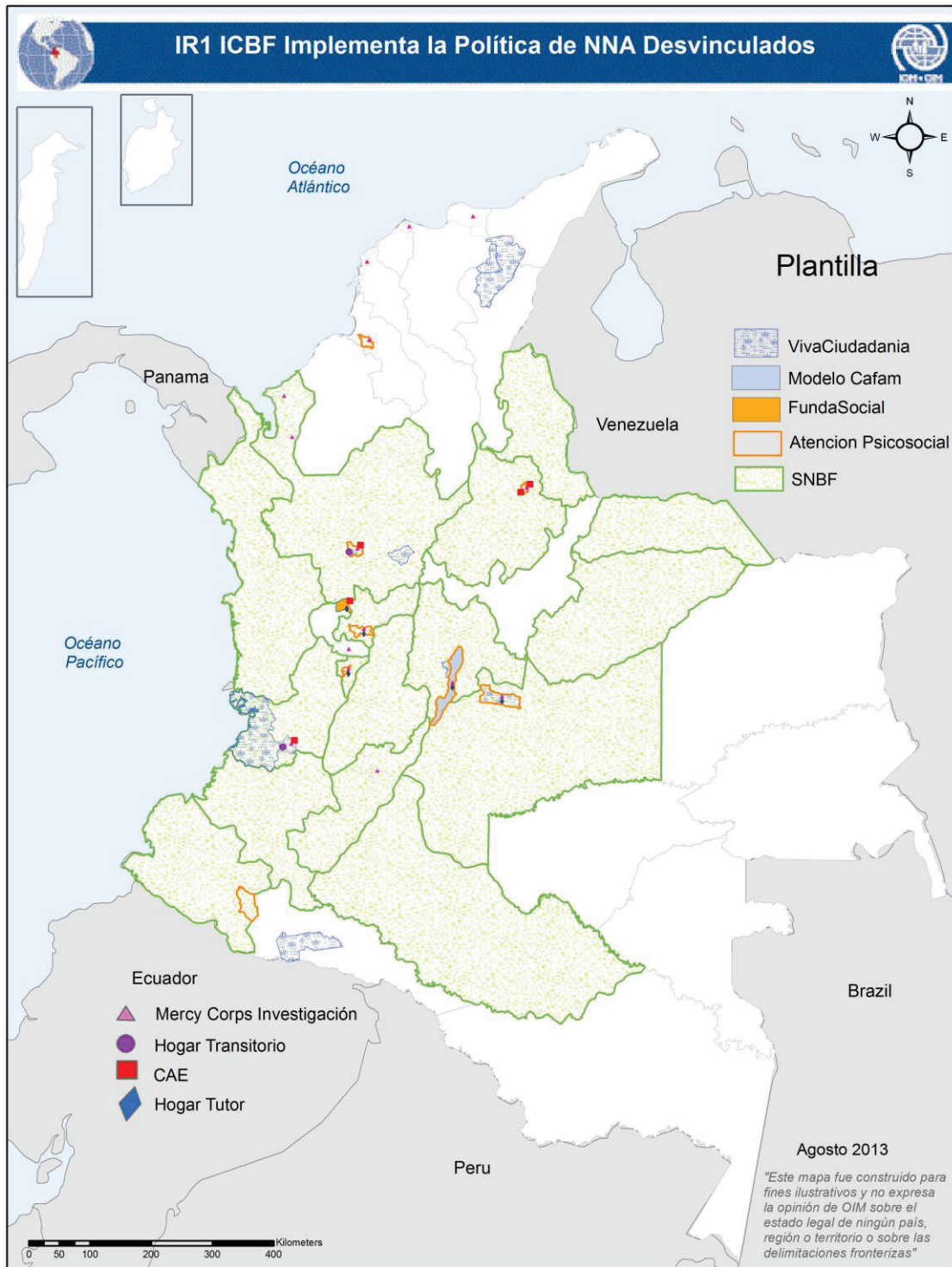
10. Annexes

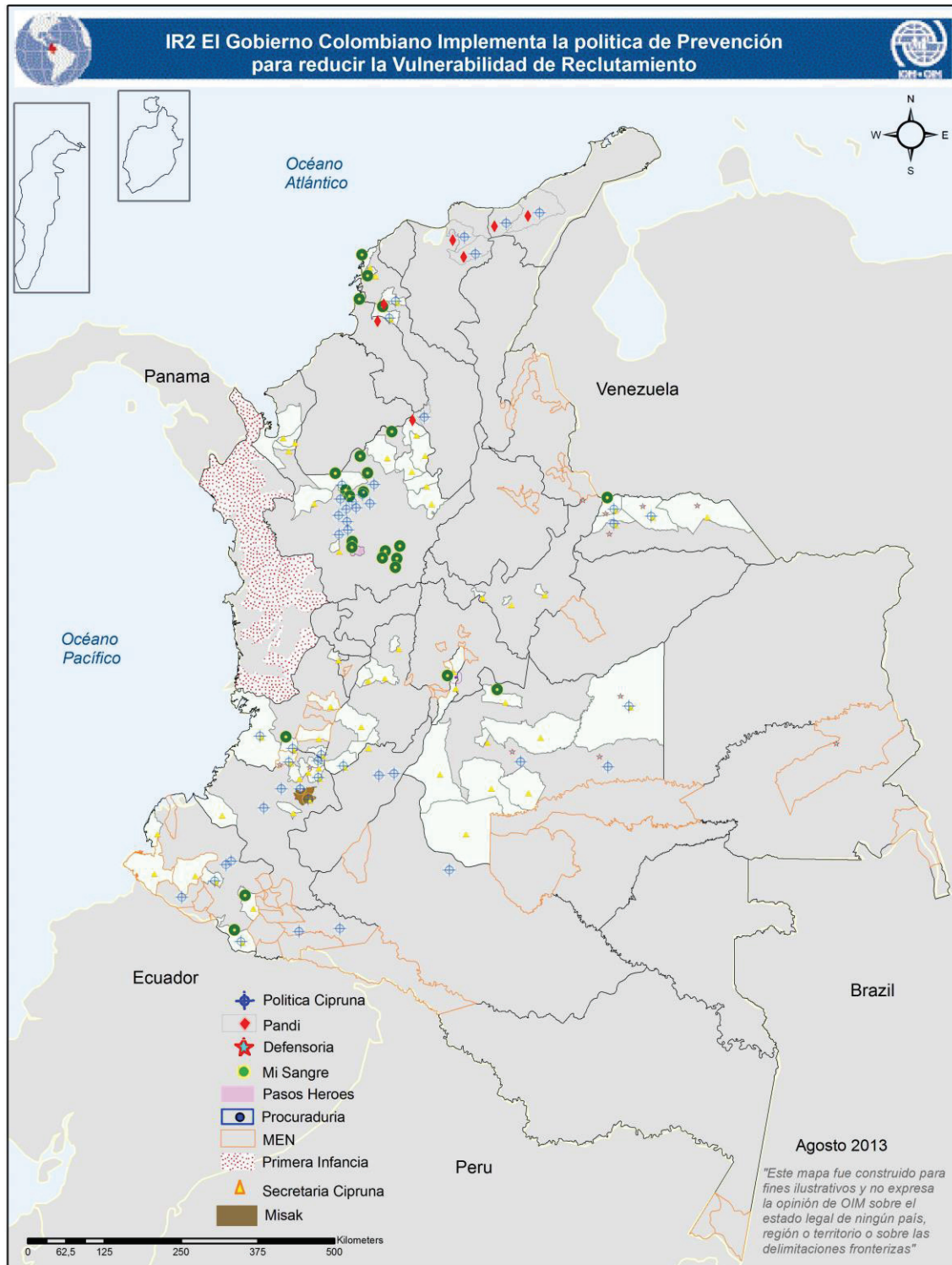
- Annex 1** List of Beneficiaries
- Annex 2** Trend Analysis
- Annex 3** Dissemination Plan for new Technical Guidelines of the ICBF's Assistance Program
- Annex 4** Final research study, *Individual, familiar, social, communal and institutional characteristics associated with the disengagement and reintegration of young and adolescent women that had belonged to illegal armed groups.*
- Annex 5** Psychosocial assistance model with a differential approach based on the cultural perspective of the Misak indigenous group
- Annex 6** Guide for the incorporation of a psychosocial approach within the model of assistance, support and reparations for victims
- Annex 7** Document compiling the findings, reflections and recommendation of the project entitled, *Support for the design and implementation of comprehensive reparations measures for child, adolescent, and youth victims considered in Law 1448 of 2011*
- Annex 8** Conceptual and methodological framework with recommendations for transition from ICBF to the ACR and/or the Victims Unit, as an input for the Assistance Center for Youth Victims
- Annex 9** Toolbox with participation of CHA&Y victims, ICBF technical team, Family Defenders
- Annex 10** Educational strategy for the implementation of public policies of reconciliation
- Annex 11** Roadmap for implementation of a National Reconciliation Policy
- Annex 12** Educational guides for working on reconciliation policies
- Annex 13** Mapping of key actors for the guarantee, reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for disengaged CH&A and other CH&A victims of the armed conflict
- Annex 14** Training methodology on the mapping of key actors
- Annex 15** Video of the first year of the *Soñar es un Derecho* strategy, demonstrating the main findings, activities and achievements
- Annex 16** Press kit for *Soñar es un Derecho*
- Annex 17** Publicity merchandise for *Soñar es un Derecho* (shirts, bookmarks, and agendas)
- Annex 18** Campaign video for *Soñar es un Derecho (differential approach)*
- Annex 19** Assessment tools of the ICBF for addressing and monitoring progress in specific areas
- Annex 20** Bulletins produced by the ICBF Observatory
- Annex 21** Conceptual framework for a book, *Observation to Protect: Alternative focus in order to validate the dynamics and risks for the recruitment and use of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups.*
- Annex 22** Bulletin, *Construction of interinstitutional action at the local-level for the intersectoral prevention of recruitment and use of children and adolescents: Experiences in Cumaribo*
- Annex 23** Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3
- Annex 24** Life Stories

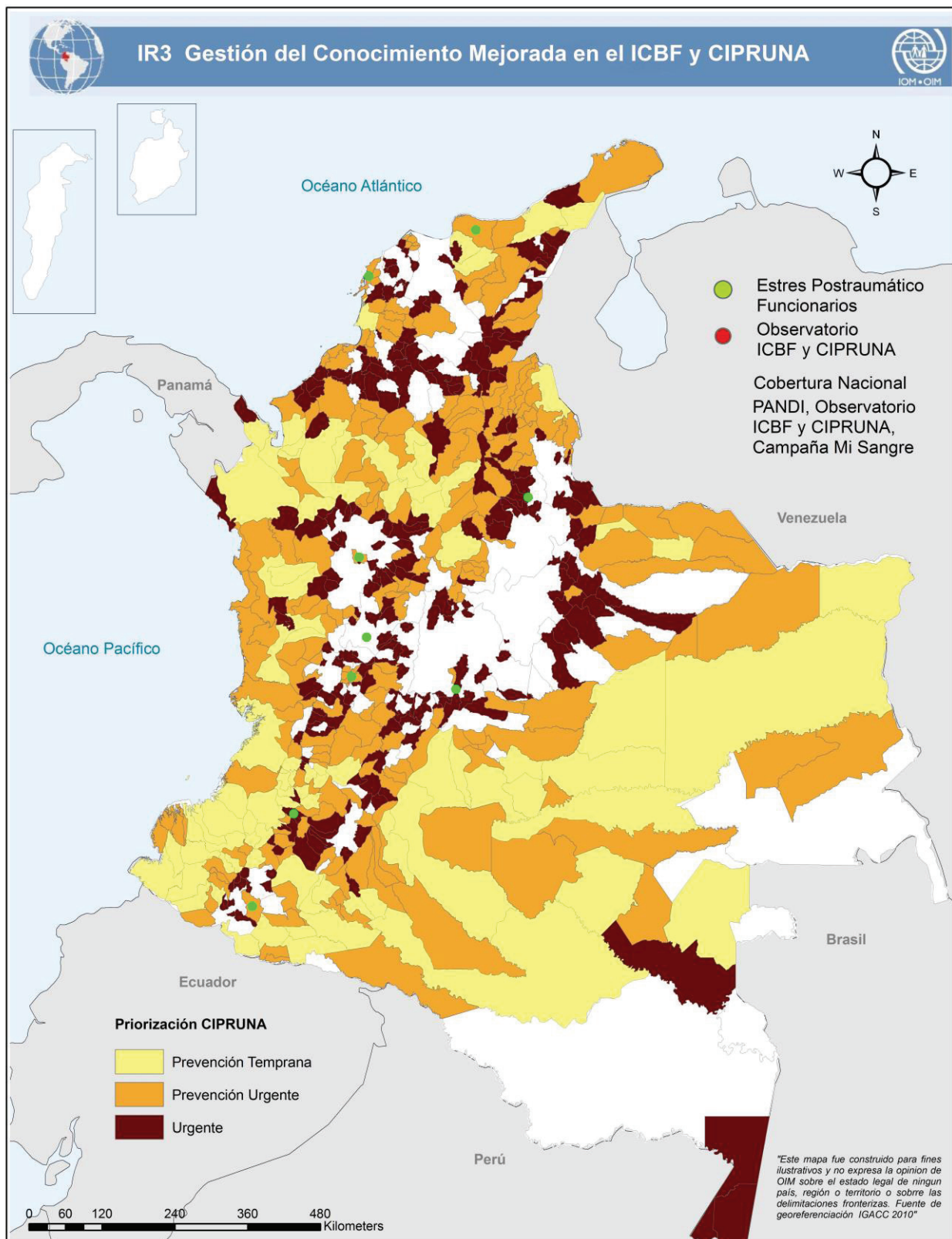
Annex 1 – List of Beneficiaries

Area	Code	Name	Beneficiarios										Gender		Overall Total
			Ethnicity			Type							Male	Female	
			Afro	Indigenous	Others	Disabled	Teachers	Children	Community Members	Public Officials					
Assistance	PSPJ-1811	Cafam-Centro de Jovenes	14	9	229	0	0	252	0	0	0	123	129	252	252
	ME-199-6	Fortalecimiento Politica CIPRUNA	389	966	5028	0	60	5011	1190	147	3069	3354	6423	7195	7195
Prevention	CM-210-2	Defensoría	4	249	996	0	35	1069	110	35	617	632	1249	1955	1955
	NAU-663	Mi Sangre	134	0	524	0	0	317	149	208	341	333	674	2822	2822
	PSPJ-1714	Misak	0	75	10	0	0	0	77	8	39	46	85	102	102
	PSPJ-1846	Pandi	80	18	288	0	24	327	34	0	194	192	386	386	386
	NAU-726	Primera Infancia Chocó	10701	9563	3620	35	0	23884	0	0	12019	11865	23884	23884	23884

Annex 29 – Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3







Annex 30 – Life Stories

Life Story - IR 1

A family meeting that enabled reconciliation between a son and his mother

Jairo, a young man of 16 years, decided four years ago to flee from his home in search of what he thought would be a better future. It wasn't long before he realized that he had made a mistake.

Throughout his entire life, Jairo had been searching for a better future. Jairo had a difficult family situation from a very young age. Beginning when he was 5 months old, and on various future occasions, Jairo had received different forms of protection from the ICBF. Jairo's mother faced a difficult economic situation, Jairo lacked a father figure after his father passed away, and Jairo was often subjected to physical and verbal abuse by his mother. This was Jairo's life for many years. On various occasions he was reintegrated back into his biological family, but after a short time would need to return to institutional care. During all of this, Jairo's mother recovered her love life with a man who assumed the responsibility of legal guardian for Jairo.

When Jairo was 12 years old, his cousin invited him to join an illegal armed group, promising many things that never came true. Jairo accepted the offer without much thought, because he longed for stability in his life and he was tired, disillusioned and had a lot of resentment. This did not, however, provide the escape from his situation that he was searching for.

As a member of the group, he was forced to fight and to earn money. While carrying out these tasks he was hurt and suffered a permanent leg injury. He was forced to walk for long distances while he went hungry, in bad weather, and despite the pain that he carried in his heart he still missed his family, especially his step-father and his brother.

When Jairo had been in the group for a year, his step-father Héctor undertook the risky task of locating Jairo. As the young man himself described it, "my father established contact with the commanders and asked that I be returned." Héctor justified this request by stating that ICBF has given him the responsibility for Jairo and that as a father he must protect and ensure his safety.

The commitment and strength of his adoptive father secured Jairo's release. Héctor also made sure that Jairo enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, which is support by USAID and OIM.

Once in the program, Jairo was able to continue his studies, and he also participated in various therapeutic, educational and vocational activities. He has trained in pastry making, baking, information systems, beauty and hairdressing, and upholstery, and has stood out for his manual skills, discipline and perseverance.

This young man is currently in the 8th grade, shows a great interest in natural sciences, and is passionate about soccer. Jairo dreams of finishing high school, and later of founding his own company. He also dreams of returning to live with his family. In pursuit of this dream and has part of the assistance process, he has had two family meetings in the context of the program's psychosocial

assistance strategy. At the first meeting, he was very emotional upon seeing his step-father but it was difficult to see his mother and to be able to forgive her. Later, however, constant telephone contact was established. When the second meeting was held, mother and son shared a long hug and spend five days together during which they began an emotional reconciliation process.

Jairo is now aware of how important it is to have a family and to have a good relationship with them, and for this reason he asserts: “despite my past experiences, I think that it is important to talk with your parents and to value your family, since by doing this it is possible to avoid getting into trouble and getting caught up in violence. I would tell other young people that it is critical to always think before acting.”

Life Story - IR 2

“My dream: to be able to play an important role in political life in Colombia”

From a very young age Roberto, a young man of 16 years, has been interested in participating in activities that benefit his community, and has been concerned with how to prevent those situations that affect other youth like him, such as drug addition, gangs, common crime, and recruitment by illegal armed groups. He was born in the municipality of San Juan Nepomuceno in the region of Montes de María, located in the north of the department of Bolivar – a region that has been affected by the dynamics of the armed conflict.

His family includes his parents and two brothers, and he is currently in the last year of high school. Roberto has always been known for his leadership and courage in carrying out what has been proposed. As proof of this, he currently holds many important positions within the municipality of San Juan Nepomuceno. He is a member and president of the Municipal Youth Council (*Council Consejo Municipal de Juventud, CMJ*), a member of the communal communication collective National Parks of Colombia, a member of the youth group at the local Catholic Church, and participates in the network of popular communicators of Montes de María.

Roberto has also participated in the ICBF clubs for children and youth, in which he developed his personal and social skills and capacities. He became the person he is today as a result of having involved himself from an early age in activities that led him away from violence and put him on a path towards positive opportunities.

A few months ago, he participated in the process of Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (*Mapas de Vulnerabilidad, Riesgos y Oportunidades, MVRO*). This strategy, supported by USAID and IOM, is intended to help strengthen the Intersectoral Commission for the Prevention of Recruitment (CIPRUNA) of the Office of the Vice President by increasing understanding of the risks and protection factors related to the illegal recruitment of children, adolescents and youth within each community. As Roberto explains, “Participation in this activity has benefitted me in various ways, such as being able to strengthen knowledge that I already had on the topic, in addition to being able to contribute to building new strategies for strengthening processes that involve youth. It is very gratifying.”

As part of his participation in the MRVO mapping exercise, this young man has participated in various recruitment prevention workshops that have permitted him and his friends to identify places and times that pose threats to youth. In particular, Roberto has put himself at risk by being a youth leader, but he has also avoided being fooled by the messages used by illegal armed groups. As this young leaders explains, “thanks to the knowledge gained in the workshops that we participated in, we can avoid being influenced.”

As a short term goal, Roberto plans to start a career in law and he dreams of “being able to being able to play an important role in the political life of Colombia, to continue working for social equality and building a culture of peace. In general, the dream is that though our work we can transform the violent collective imagination of our society, and build relationships between everyone that is based on love and mutual respect.”

This youth leader considers that his work as a “multiplier” is essential, concludes Roberto, “so that all children, adolescents and youth are capable of identifying the risks we are exposed to and how to deal with them.” Creating joint strategies between the CMJ and other entities in the municipality “can help to reduce existing situations of vulnerabilities. These processes are very important in order to be able to activate the inherent qualities that we posses as human beings.”